WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 222 — BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916. — ONE ANNA.

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
18th Sept..	Khyber ..	9000	...	...
24th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st Oct.	Nagova ..	7000	...	...
10th ..	Karmala ..	9000	...	...
14th ..	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
22nd ..	Arabia ..	8000	...	...
29th ..	Kaiiora ..	7000	...	...
5th Novr.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th ..	Kashmir ..	9000	...	...
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
26th ..	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
3rd Decr.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ..	Khyber ..	9000	...	...
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Nag ya ..	7000	...	...
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
22nd Sept.	Nore ..	7000	Medina* ..	12500
2nd Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
20th Sept.	Dunera	Aden
16th Sept.	Lhasa	Karachi direct
*19th Sept.	Linga	Karachi
24th Sept.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Seychelles.
24th Sept.	Pundua	Gulf (Extra).
22rd Sept.	Fultala	Karachi, Mahommerah& Busreh

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

...dows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham,	A & C	7498		26thSept

* Not calling at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Lahore	A&C	6948	22nd Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles about 9th Oct.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	660	90	483	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	arrived.	18th Sept.
S.S. Asia Maru	2416	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
S.S. Standard	1461	28th Sept.	10th Oct.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	30th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore.	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5848	16th Sept.	26th Sept.
Banyei Maru	....	2844	29th Sept.	11th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	10th Oct.	20th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5386	Y. Kuchiki	18th Sept.	29th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,300

HEAD OFFICE: 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES.	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

ENGLISH CLIMATE

ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT

EMPRESS HOTEL.

FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES

GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,200
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

DEFEND YOUR VALUABLE WOODWORK

against white ants, ship-worms and all vermin that destroy fencings, gates, submerged timbers, doors, frames, floor-boards, joists, beams, etc.

MICROLINEUM

which comes in 7 shades, gives the desired protection. It is easily applied, requires no skilled labour, costs less than paints or varnishes and has been highly spoken of by Executive Engineers and Railways.

Send us a trial order.

M. C. GHIA & Co.,
18, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Preprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. KRISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI, Bhavnagar, Kathiawad. 665

ROBBERIES are INCREASING in number every day. Safeguard your Valuable Jewellery and Documents against loss by fire or theft by using
THE SAFE, DEPOSIT,
HOME STREET.
Call & See.

WANTED

WANTED.—A BILLIARD MARKER. Apply BILLIARD SECRETARY, Parsee Gymkhana.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS having good influence with chemists/druggists, for profitable side line. Apply to Box No. 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5260

WANTED—GRADUATE of long standing and experience for a responsible post. Apply stating terms to PROPRIETOR TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. 5116

WANTED—A clever WEAVING MASTER. Only really very good men need apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5234

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless SANYAS'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility. (Non-irritant). A phial Re. 2.
DR. RUPCHAND, B.M.,
5121 Shikarpur Dist.

WANTED—A good CRICKET COACH. Apply with testimonials, statin terms to:
D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
5256 Nandod High School

WANTED—SITUTION as SECRETARY by young Hindu Graduate. Good experience of drafting and miscellaneous routine work in Government Office. State service preferred. Apply to Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5261

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN having a thorough knowledge of colours and chemicals and good influence with the dealers. Salary according to qualifications. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5259

WANTED—A reliable experienced COTTON EXPERT, understanding cotton thoroughly, as well as having good knowledge of both Continental and Japanese Export business. Salary no object to a thoroughly competent hand. Apply to Box No. 176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5163

WANTED you to know that I thank the Matric Students for beginning to appreciate my abilities
M. S. JATAKIA, B.A.,
Premier Tutorial Classes for Matric Students.
Peerbhoy Building No. 2.
Princess Street.
N.B.—Revised prospectus on application. 5264

WANTED.—An experienced COTTON SELECTOR & PIECE-GOODS PURCHASER at Bombay or upcountry for a well established firm. Preference will be given to one who has experience both in Cotton selecting and Piece-goods purchasing. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to:—Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5224

WANTED.—CASHIER with security of Rs. 5,000 only, either in cash or in G. P. Notes, on salary Rs. 70 p.m.
ACCOUNTANT with security of Rs. 1,000 either in cash or in G. P. Notes pay Rs. 50 p.m. None should apply who has not worked in any Bank and is not expert in keeping accounts of Joint Stock Companies.
TRAVELLING AGENTS to sell shares and to secure business of the company. Apply to the
The BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE LOAN CO., LTD.
281, Old Police Court Building,
5123 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—CLERK knowing accounts. Christian or Hindoo preferred. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5262

WANTED—TAXI DRIVERS on good Commission. Mechanics preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5270

WANTED—An experienced MOTOR DRIVER for office car. Pay Rs. 2/- per diem. Only men with good certificates and knowledge of Bombay need apply to:—
MANAGER.
Port Trust Railway,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TRY RAO'S SHADUTONE excellent Tonic for Horses: BOVIGORONE good pick-me-up for CATTLE. Fortnight course 1-4-0.
V. S. RAO,
Veterinary Surgeon,
5241 Girgaon, Bombay.

FOR SALE—In good working order, Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 5186

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulater, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

CANCELLING PUNCHES for Stamps of best steel in use by he Stamp Office and other Govt. Offices, P. W. D.'s Treasury Offices, etc., made at the Pioneer Lockworks under expert European supervision. Price Rs. 2 each.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

DYES! DYES! DYES!—I can supply Soluble Blue (for sizing), Logwood extract, and other dyes and chemfcals at special low prices, also I am working as buying and selling Agent in this line. Consultation in any technological industry solicited. Write to
C. C. DESAI, F.V.S.S.
Technological Chemist,
5263 Kanjee Khetshi Bldgs, Girgaon.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANICA—Ninth edition, complete with supplementary volumes of the 10th edition, with revolving teak wood case. All volumes as good as new. Owner sells because he has bought the 10th edition. Original price paid about 400. Offers invited. Write to,
NUKAT BIHARI LAL BHARGAVA,
Superintendent, Oudh Akhbar,
5266 Lucknow.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Cotton Merchants and Factory Owners:—
A complete Press Factory, 180 miles from Bombay, built in 1913, with Stores and spare parts. To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Bombay on 22nd September by Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. For full information apply to.—
DARASHAW J. MASTER,
45, Cowasji Patel Street.
Fort, Bombay. 5227

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt	200
Oliver No. 5 B. S. & Tab	185
Royal Standard Slightly-used	150
Standard Folding Leather Case	100
Ideal with Back Spacer	100
Densmore No. 7 with Back Spacer	75
Hammond with Back Spacer	70
Remington No. 8 Two-colour	90
Yost Visible with Back Spacer	100
Chicago good condition	50
Yost in leather Case good	40
Barlock very good	65

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Church Gate St. Fort, Bombay.
Tel: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Hammond No. 2, Rs. 55, Blick No. 7	75
Empire No. 1, Rs. 80, Remington No. 7	90
Remington No. 7, with 2 colours	100
Oliver No. 5, Foolscap, fine condition	150
Empire No. 1, New, left untouched.	160
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 150, Brief	165
Remington No. 7, Little used	175
Empire No. 2, New, left untouched.	200
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 200, Brief	215
Yost No. 20, Latest, almost new	225
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 215, Brief	230

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Gamdevi, Alexandra Road for Parsees, very decent flats of new buildings built on latest sanitary principles, tiled floors and baths, electric lights. Rents very moderate. Apply JEEWANJE JAMASJEE & Co., on the premises. 4946

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 708

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION LOAN-1916-17.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

LOAN REPAYABLE AT PAR NOT EARLIER THAN 1931 AND NOT LATER THAN 1936.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM HALF-YEARLY ON 1ST APRIL AND 1ST OCTOBER.

APPLICANTS ENTITLED TO CONVERSION RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF 3 PER CENT AND 3½ PER CENT RUPEE LOANS.

Applications should be for Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and will be received at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business from 14th June, 1916 to 25th September, 1916 inclusive. Any person may apply, whether a Savings Bank depositor or not.

Amount applied for should be deposited in full with applications, and paper of equivalent value will be issued to applicants. Deposits may be in cash or may be provided either wholly or partly by withdrawal from existing Savings Bank accounts.

Income tax will not be levied on interest on paper of new loan obtained through the Post Office and left in custody of the Post Office authorities.

Applicants will receive negotiable conversion rights entitling the possessor to exchange into new loan, up to an amount equal to their holding in new loan, Government of India 3½ per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 96 per cent. of their face value, or 3 per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 82½ per cent. of their face value.

Applications for conversion by holders of conversion rights will be received from 16th October, 1916, to 16th January, 1917, inclusive. Interest on converted securities will be paid in cash up to 30th September, 1916, at time of conversion. Interest on new loan issued in lieu will run from 1st October, 1916. Applicants who do not wish to use their conversion rights may have them sold through the Post Office at the current market rate.

Copies of notice containing full particulars and application forms may be obtained at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

The application form attached may be used if desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION THROUGH POST OFFICES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 PER CENT CONVERSION LOAN OF 1916-17.

(TO BE PRESENTED AT ANY POST OFFICE WHICH DOES SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS NOT LATER THAN 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1916. THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED.)

I..... Please write very legibly.

.....

hereby apply for Rupees .....

of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June, 1916.

In payment for the amount of Loan applied for by me,

in cash Rupees———

(1) I tender herewith ———

by cheque Rupees———

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rupees.....——— from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total ...

Amounts paid in cash or by cheque, and amounts if any paid by withdrawal from the Savings Bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause if any should be scored out.

A. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to

(i) My existing Savings Bank Account No.———
open at the ———Post Office.

(*Clause* (i) *to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*)

(ii) A Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the .....Post Office.

Please fill up either A or B and score out the other.

B. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be delivered in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at ——— Treasury.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of 3½ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities of the Government of India for an amount equal to that applied for by me in the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 may also be delivered to me.

Name———

Address———

Date———

Date of presentation at the Post Office———
(*To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.*)

Register No.———
(*To be noted by the Head Postmaster.*)

Head Office Stamp.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at the Meeting of Directors held on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1916, it is hereby notified that the following dividends will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Books on 18th September 1916.

A dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum (equivalent to Rs. 10/8 per share) from 1st January, 1915, to 30th June 1916, less income tax.

An interim dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half year ending 30th June 1916, at 6 per cent. per annum (equivalent to Rs. 3 per share) free of income tax.

Dividend warrants will be issued and made payable on and from 2nd October 1916, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. excepting Saturdays and holidays.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 18th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
J. MACDONALD and Co.,
Agents.
4998

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th September, 1916.

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that the name and style of our firm has been changed from Hill, Son & Thomas, to HILL, SON & KNOX and the business will be carried on, as from 1st March 1916, by the two partners viz; Mr. JAMES HILL and Mr. JOHN KNOX under the new name and style of HILL, SON & KNOX.

HILL, SON & THOMAS.
HILL, SON, & KNOX.
Stevedores & Contractors.
67, Meadow Street, Bombay. 5242.

NOTICES.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1916 FOR Rs. 14,00,000.

The President, Corporation of Madras invites tenders at par for the whole or any part of a debenture loan of Rs. 14 lakhs, which he proposes to raise with the approval of the Government of Madras and the sanction of the Government of India on the security of the rates and taxes and other revenues of the Corporation accruing under the Madras City Municipal Act. The loan will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be repaid at par on the 1st December 1946. Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December.

2. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum and be addressed, in the form appended to this notification, to "The President, Corporation of Madras, Madras," and enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for Loan," and sent or posted so as to reach him not later than 12 noon of Wednesday, the 20th September, 1916.

3. Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount applied for in the shape of either currency notes or cheques. Commission and other charges incurred on foreign notes and cheques will be charged to the applicant.

4. The tenders will be opened at or after 12 noon on the 20th September, 1916. If the tender be not accepted, the deposit will be returned without interest. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be credited in part payment of the allotment and will bear interest from 20th September, 1916. If any of the instalments due on an allotment are not paid on the prescribed dates mentioned in clause 5 below, the deposit will be forfeited.

5. The balance of each allotment will be payable in four instalments as follows:—(1) 20 per cent on the 10th October, (2) 25 per cent. on the 31st October, (3) 25 per cent on the 15th November, and (4) 25 per cent. on the 30th November. But the whole of any accepted tender may be paid in full at any earlier date or dates at the tenderer's option.

6. The debenture bonds will be issued as soon as possible after the full amount is paid, and they will bear interest from the 1st December, 1916. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum up to the 30th November, 1916, commencing from the 20th September, 1916 in respect of the deposit and from the actual dates of payment in respect of the subsequent instalments, will also be paid.

(By order)
T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer.

Corporation of Madras.
26th August, 1916.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURELO AN OF 1916.

I hereby tender for Rupees (in words)———

at par, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification inviting tenders, I enclose Cheque / Currency Note *for Rs.* ——— *being 5 per cent. of the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay the balance at Madras in four instalments as follows:—(1) 20 per cent. on the 10th October, 1916, (2) 25 per cent, on the 31st October, 1916, (3) 25 per cent. on the 15th November 1916, and (4) 25 per cent. on the 30th November, 1916.*

(*Signature.*)———

(*Address.*)———

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AIMAI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI SODAWATERVALA has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at Kandawady without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 7745 and bounded on the East by the Nikadwadi (Nickduvdi) Lane, on or towards the West by the piece of vacant land belonging to Tarabai, widow of Mahadeo Pandurang, on the North by the property of Yamunabai, widow of Ganpatrao Pandurang, and on the South by a public passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 871 (1), 868 (1) and Street Nos. 12 and 9.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1916.
CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
5248 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 365 OF 1916.

PESTONJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI ..... Plaintiff.
DADABHAI FRAMJI POONJIAJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of May 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, 1916, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in ———

All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax ground being the portion of the Oart called Owlee Churney or Hamal Wadi containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 190, together with dwelling house or building and a shed standing thereon respectively, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 205 and 208, situate on the South side of the 1st Marine Lane at Dhobi Talao without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by sweeper's passage (3 feet wide to be used in common by the owner of the premises and premises of Cooverji Cowasji Camodwalla) partly by Government land on or towards the West partly by a passage to be used in common by the owner of the said premises and the premises of Dhunjibhai Rustomji and partly by the Scottish burial ground, on or towards the North by the said first Marine Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1916.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
5232 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS Co., Ltd.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS Co., Ltd.
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS Co., Ltd.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Companies being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1916.
SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
5243 Liquidators.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1916, an additional Race Special Train for Second Class Passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows:—

FIRST—CLASS.

Down

		H. M.
Victor Terminus	dep.	11 5
Poona	arr.	14 40

Up.

		H. M.
Poona	dep.	19 30
Victoria Terminus	arr.	23 16

SECOND—CLASS.

First Train.

Down

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	10 15
Poona	arr.	13 50

Up.

		H. M.
Poona	dep.	19 55
Victoria Terminus	arr.	23 41

Second Train.

Down.

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	10 40
Poona	arr.	14 15

Up.

		H. M.
Poona	dep.	20 20
Victoria Terminus	arr.	0 6

Second Class Passengers are advised to avail themselves of the First Special leaving Vivtoria Terminus at 10-15, to avoid crowding in the later train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1916. 262

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NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SAYED NASIR bin SAYED YUSUF, of Bombay, Arab inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces of land or ground now making one large piece of land, situate, lying and being at and on the south side of Turner Road in Mouje Dandu, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District Thana, together with the shrubs and trees standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 911 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. and Pot Nos. as fo'lows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Measurement Acre	Gunthas	Sq. yds.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
174	9	0	4¼	481	1	0	0
175	8	0	3¾	430	1	0	6
		0	8¼	911	2	0	0

and bounded on or towadrs the East by land bearing Survey No. 173, belonging to Manekji Daruwalla, on or towards the West partly by the land, bearing Survey No. 174, Pot No. 10 and Survey No. 175, Pot No. 9 and partly by the land of Philip Francis Pereira, on or towards the South by the land, bearing Survey No. 174, Pot No. 8 and beyond that by Turner Road and on or towards the North by the land of Gabriel Pereira and all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1916.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5265

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ODHAVJI DHANJIBHAI has contracted to sell to our client ABDULHOOSEIN TYABALLY BENGALI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considerd as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewadi Street and Mugbhat Street in the town and island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 565, Old Survey No. 494 and New Survey No. 1 7459, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward New. 653 (D) and 791 and Street Nos. 57 and 2 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the Cart, on or towards the West by the Mugbhat Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Krishna Telang and others and on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Raghunath.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1916.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5259

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. W. A. GAWTHORNE, M.I.M.E., THE MANAGER OF THE KOHINOOR MILLS, LTD.

Under instructions from E. Gawthorne, Esq., the Executor of the late Mr. W. A. Gawthorne, M.I.M.E., the manager of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th day of September, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow in compound of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd., at Dadar, very valuable and handsome neatly made French polished household furniture by well-known makers consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawing room suites of rich tapestry lined sofas and chairs, mirror back sideboard, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless handsome chairs, mirror door almirahs, clothes hanging and gown presses, mirror back corner cabinets, wardrobes, chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, cane sofas, and chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet toned cottage piano, English harmonium, organ box, single and double iron cots, with mattresses, book-stands, hall standing lamps, palm stands, chiffoneers, jardineers, wall-brackets, clothes baskets, folding arm easy and Curzon chairs, hatstands, rich plated-ware, crockeryware, glassware table ornaments, flower pots and tubs, etc.

The property of the late Mr. W. A. Gawthorne, M.I.M.E., the manager of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The abovementioned furniture is specially made to order and is very handsome and durable: so it is a rare opportunity to intending purchasers to buy the pieces.

On MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.—(Contd.)

No. 10, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almirahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned persons, the following effects:—

Re:—The late Bai Virbai, widow of Mohunji Damji:—Gold ornaments, such as wristlets, ear-studs, kanthi, ring, silverware, such as rose-water sprinkler, tray, jug, cups, toe-rings, snuff box, pandan, brass and copper pots, wearing apparels, etc.

Re:—The late Mr. John Pell:—

12bore double barrel Breach loading gun No. 2396 of 1871/1047, by E. Cox (Southampton).

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

By order of Messrs. Manchand Chunilal and Co. and on account and risk of Karimad Jiva (an Insolvent):—

1 victoria No. 574.
1 horse.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WASTE, CASTINGS PULLEYS, PIPES CORRUGATED SHEETS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the said Mills premises in the compound of the Greaves Cotton Mills at Haines Road, the following:—

A large lot of Waste such as Droppings No. 1 and 2, clearer fly, flat and cylinder strips, oily sweepings, hard waste, etc., also one lot of dealwood cases, teakwood beams, planks, tins, drums, C. I. Castings old iron plates, couplings foot values, iron and galvanized pipes, corrugated sheets, pulleys, etc.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th September, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

GREAT WEEK-END ATTRACTIONS.

HELP TO THE WAR FUND.

All tickets for boxes, stalls, D. Circle and balcony purchased for the shows to-day and Sunday will bear war relief fund stamps which the patrons can make use of in the best possible manner. Besides this they will be given silk fans bearing different views of the Royal Opera House as a souvenir.

TO-DAY AT 5-45 P.M.

By special request the whole of the last week's programme consisting of the First 5 Parts of the.

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

LAST WEEK'S PATHE GAZETTE AND "AN INVISIBLE HUSBAND."

TO-DAY AT 6-45 AND 10 P.M.

Last performances of this week's programme, including the last 5 parts of the

"NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

PATHE GAZETTE AND THE COMED Y "ACROSS THE HALL."

TO-MORROW AT 3-45 P.M.

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

The Complete film in 10 parts.

Note:—This film will take 2½ hours to see. All who have not yet seen it should take this last opportunity.

TO-MORROW AT 6-45 AND 10.

First instalment of the great film series.

"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE."

The wonderful exploits of a British gentleman of fortune who was ready to sell his services as a soldier to any good cause and got many chances to demonstrate his skill.

THREE COMPLETE EPISODES THIS WEEK.

EACH 2,000 FEET IN LENGTH.

Episode 1, takes place in Egypt; Episode 2, in India, including a Bombay scene; and Episode 3, in a European Kingdom.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEON ORCHESTRA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

BEATING THE WEATHER

Despite the wretched weather we are having the Excelsior Programme defies the elements and packs the theatre at every performance.

WHY? SEE THE LIST OF STAR ATTRACTIONS!

A FURORE nightly. The greatest Vaudeville success ever seen in Bombay.

Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN

in their remarkable entertainment "A WHIRL of MELODY"
Commencing this evening. A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

"A TRAP FOR A TRAPP" The latest Wallingford Comedy
more Frenzied Fun and Farcical Finance.

The Magnetic Comedienne in a complete change of Repertoire DORIS EARLE

PATHE'S GAZETTE. The latest News Pictures from "Blighty."

Instant and continued success of the Merry Pair

DAN ROY and DOROTHY SUTTON

in some singing, some talking and "some" show.

Commencing To-night. New DUETS. NEW SONGS. NEW GAGS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND UP TO DATE ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.

Popular Prices. Plan at Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. 288.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(13th Sunday after Trinity, 17th September.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Bariana Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C. Hymns—238, 195, 313, 202; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 193, 353, 225; Collections for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. E. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Chuch, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., and Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujerati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Ramatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road, Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil), 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church, Byculla—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell, 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe: 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi), 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi), 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon Communion (Marathi), or Matins alternately 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., (Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, Bible Class; Young Communicants Class; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Caplain: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church: Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-54 a.m., Sunday School, 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telangu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagapada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Matelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Goodwill. Agripada, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service by the Rev. Herbert Anderson of Calcutta, (Secretary of the Baptist, Missionary Society); Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventistist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe.—Services Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching: Saturday, 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill Bandra 8-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar:—Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios,—6-30 a.m., Mass 5-30 Evening Service.

Our Lady of Delours, New Sonapur.—From the 17th instant, commence the Novenas of Our Lady. Novena Mass on week days will begin at 7-15 a.m. In the evening there will be Rosary, Sermon and Benediction at 7 p.m. daily.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Omarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service; 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLLA, Sept. 15.

The mousoon extended materially in north-west India and strengthened in Lower Burma, Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, east United Provinces, Rajputana, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Bengal, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmire, North West Frontier Province, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India west in west Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in south-west Punjab.

The chief amounts are Table Island one inch, Moulmein four, Victoria Point, Tavoy, Diamond Island three, Bassein and Berhampore two, Darjeeling three, Bahraich four, Meerut, one, Ambala two, Dera Ismail Khan, Bikaner and Deesa one, Jaipur and Jodhpur three-quarters, Veraval three, Hoshangabad, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Raichur one, Hyderabad and Mysore one and a half, Pambau one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in upper Burma and Kashmir.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 15th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.18	73.91	69.39	70.65
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.20	81.53	72.54	73.16
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.19	80.48	68.14	74.81
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.03	83.54	75.64	81.71

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.696 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 ,,
Dew Point	76 8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2 ,,
Minimum do.	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	103 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.20 Inches.
Total fall during month	8.05 ,,
Do do do, year	74.00 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0.03 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Sept.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft. in.	Depth on Still.	Sept.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft. in.	Depth on Still.
Fri.	15		m	1	59	28 8	15	m	7	45	17 6
				1	56a	27 6		m	7	57a	15 3
Sat.	16		m	2	41	27 11	16	m	8	24	18 6
				2	18a	25 6			8	30a	16 1
Sun.	17		m	3	22	26 11	17	m	9	4	19 8
				2	59a	25 1			9	4a	17 0
Mon.	18		m	4	6	25 10	18	m	9	49	20 9
				3	33a	24 5			9	44a	18 1
Tues.	19		m	5	0	24 11	19	m	11	3	21 6
				4	20a	23 5			10	36a	19 0
Wed.	20		m	6	20	24 4	20	m	1	22	21 8
				5	32a	25 9			12	3a	19 8
Thur.	21		m	8	7	24 4	21				
				7	14a	22 8			2	39a	21 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 16 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 37m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept. 5th	9h 6.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 12th	2h 0.9m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 19th	11h. 5..m.	a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 27th	1h. 4.1m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local. Rawalpindi has had 0.24in., Ambala 1.95in. and Delhi 0.33in. Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in west Rajputana and local in east Rajputana Bikaner has had 1.13in., Jodhpur 0.79in., Jaipur 0.68in. and Mount Abu 0.37in. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local elsewhere. Dwarka has had 0.43in., Veraval 3.32in., Surat 0.14in., Deesa 0.98in. and Neemuch 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.23in., Hoshangabad 1.14in., and Khandwa 0.29in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.18in., Ratnagiri 0.58in and Karwar 0.31in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.05in. of rain and Hyderabad 1.60in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become settled in the north-east Arabian Sea but are slightly unsettled in west Rajputana and lower Sind. Rainfall has recommenced in the Punjab and increased in Rajputana, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore but decreased in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula, it has been nearly general in west Rajputana, Gujarat and the Konkan and local in the Punjab, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras, while a few showers have occurred in the United Provinces and Malabar.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India West and on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Gujarat, the United and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 15th of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.0	74.8	61	..	0	—0.01
Do. (14th Sept.)	94 6	80.7	90	..	0.29	0.23
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Sept.)	93.8	80.6	71	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103 6	74.7	74	0.03	3.62	—0.99
Rawalpindi	86 8	72.6	90	0.24	35.85	14 41
Lahore	93 9	75.7	84	..	12.53	5.29
Hissar	95 9	77.0	58	..	14.97	..
Ambala	88.7	70.4	89	1.95	27 50	5 87
Delhi	86 8	77.2	93	0.33	23.24	1.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.1	78.1	85	..	25 35	3.76
Mainpuri	92.1	78.2	85	..	26 64	4.71
Jhansi	92.0	76.8	80	..	20.50	3 09
Cawnpore	91 0	76.8	95	0.16	33.11	13.27
Allahabad	94 2	76.9	77	..	30.24	21.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106 3	82.8	56	..	3.17	0 93
Karachi	84.1	79 0	91	0.05	20.46	14.59
Ajmer	93.4	70.4	60	0.68	19.20	1.12
Jaipore	85.0	69.2	60	0.68	16 65	—1 52
Kotah	92 8	74.1	70	..	20.44	14.02
Mount Abu	76.1	60.4	19	0.37	75 31	19 60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	84.8	76.5	80	0.63	12.30	—0.39
Dwarka	84.1	79.7	92	0.43	11 98	—2.59
Veraval	79 0	77.1	90	3.32	21.72	5.37
Rajkot	89.4	74.2	91	..	12.51	0.96
Bhavnagar Para	85 8	76.1	85	..	17.85	—0.10
Surat	89 0	76 0	90	0.14	45.22	8 61
Ahmedabad	87.6	70.1	84	0.05	29 00	—4 59
Deesa	89 0	70 0	90	0.98	26.85	1 78
Neemuch	89 8	69.4	92	0.32	32.75	7 33
Indore	89 0	71.2	84	0.06	34.16	6.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88 4	76.2	85	0.23	35.14	—12.76
Saugor	86.4	72.6	72	..	29.40	—9 86
Hoshangabad	85.1	74 4	80	1.14	45.82	8.49
Khandwa	87.4	73..	84	0.29	26 97	2.14
Akola	89 2	74.0	70	0 06	33.91	10 02
Amraoti	87 0	73.6	84	..	34 42	8 24
Nagpur	88.9	74.4	91	..	39 88	0 03
Chanda	90.0	76 0	84	..	45 43	2 96
Raipur	89 0	74 4	89	..	30.15	—10 54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85 2	77.5	91	0.18	73 91	9.29
Ratnagiri	87 7	74.0	93	0.58	123.00	31.91
Marmugao	84.0	75.6	93	0.90	100.15	17.36
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87 4	69 6	84	..	19.56	3.53
Ahmednagar	88 6	70 0	84	..	24.18	6 10
Poona	82 2	70.4	96	..	47.78	—0 04
Sholapur	91 0	74.1	83	..	27.68	5.43
Bijapur	88 8	69 2	83	..	19.89	4 05
Belgaum	77 0	74 4	96	0.03	32 56	—3.15
Aurangabad	84 2	69.3	82	..	37.00	16.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 1	71.3	89	1.05	40.03	—7.00
Hyderabad	87.8	72 0	93	1.60	31.98	—10.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82 0	72 2	94	0.30	93 50	—10 92
Calicut	82 7	74 0	96	0.04	78.04	—1 08
Cochin	85.0	75 8	89	0 02	59 41	6 72
Colombo	86.7	72.5	94	0.87	28.76	9.89
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95 1	77.2	89	..	38.77	18.10
Bellary	9.. 2	75.6	81	0.03	12 72	4.48
Cuddapah	89 7	76.3	95	0 10	26.48	1.011
Madras	91.7	77 9	77	0.04	12.65	—0.70
Bangalore	88.3	65 .6	99	0.73	25 71	9.74
Coimbatore	86.4	69 8	91	0 32	40 28	6.62
Trichinopoly	87.9	74 4	90	..	17.91	5 94
Negapatam	84 9	74.9	91	0.15	14.58	5.30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th September 1916 was 29.917 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F, all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

"BRIGHT'S TEA."

SAHIB—"What brand is this?
I repeatedly told you that. I must have "Bright's Tea."

KHANSAMA—"Sir, I don't know where to get it.

SAHIB—"Bright's Tea is sold every where." It is the cheapest and best Tea to be had in the market." Go and get it at once.

Bright's Green Label Tea 1lb. tin @ Re. 1-1-0
,, ,, ,, ½lb. tin @ Re. 0-9-0
Bright's Yellow Label Tea 1lb. tin @ Re 0-15-0
,, ,, ,, ½lb. tin @ Re. 0-8-0
Bright's Red Label Tea 1lb. tin @ Re. 0-11-6
,, ,, ,, ½lb. tin @ Re. 0-6-0

Apply for wholesale rate to:—Sole Agent.

H. ALLAH BUX,
10, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kamini's Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kamini Oil

NERVE TONIC.

Crown remedy for all sorts of debility urinary complaint, cold, cough, chronic rheumatism heart desease and paralysis, charmingly increases red corpuscles of the blood strength, memory appetite and thus renders the body stout and fleshy.
Price per phial Rs. 2.
Postage extra.
KABIRAJ S. C. VISHAGRATNA,
23, Colootola Street,
Calcutta.

Sensational Triumph for Famous
Kidney & Bladder
De Witt's Pills

It is indeed a triumph when suffering, pain and weakness are finally and completely overcome

Regarding kidney and bladder troubles, many remedies claim to cure, and do, without doubt, give relief for a time, but the one remedy which will give you quick relief, and most probably a permanent cure, is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for when once cured by these wonderful little pills our readers say they are cured for ever.

"My kidneys were weak right from childhood. As I got older so they seemed to get worse; then rheumatism showed itself. For over 14 years I suffered with this agonising complaint and had to go into hospital four times. Then, even worse than this, I had rheumatic fever, when it was thought I could never recover. Anyway I managed to pull round again, but last March (1912) I went down again with my old complaint, and everyone once more gave me up. We tried everything we knew of. No one could help me. Nothing seemed to be of real use.

"While I was so ill and in such pain a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. These pills were so strongly recommended to her that she decided to give them a fair trial. In two days, to everybody's surprise, I was able to move about a little. She sent and got me a larger box of De Witt's Pills, and I continued taking them. In six weeks I was able to go to work. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills had not only given me quick relief—they had cured me. Now (July, 1912) I can lift and easily handle half-a-hundredweight of metal, for I have been working on a metal pot, running white metal. That is considered one of the hardest jobs in our line.

"My name—Albert Carpenter—is well known and if anyone cares to refer to me at 17, Lambeth Walk, Westminster, S.W., I shall be pleased to confirm the above statement. Knowing as I do how invaluable these little pills are to those who suffer from kidney and bladder complaints, in any form, I only hope that people who are afflicted as I was, will give De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a fair trial. If they do I know they will get benefit as I did, for I have recommended De Witt's Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

Writing to the proprietors two years afterwards, Mr. Carpenter says, "I feel better than ever before. I think this is the best proof I am cured, especially after taking into consideration the awful weather we have had lately; I have gone through it without a cold or a twinge of pain and am fit to work with anybody." This is from a man who had been racked with rheumatism in its two worst form---chronic and acute---for years. Just reason it out! How was it De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cured him, when every other kind of treatment had utterly failed. Here is the reason:

Mr. A. CARPENTER (from photo).

Rheumatism is caused by a curious poisonous acid in the blood. This acid, just like tiny pieces of broken glass with rough edges, settles in the joints and muscles and causes that awful agonising pain of backache, rheumatism and gout, gravel, and the burning sensation of inflammation of the bladder, etc. In health the kidneys pass out this poisonous acid through the bladder by natural functions, but when weak or diseased they fail to do their work. Hence illness and pain.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain-causing acid right out of the system.

To cure rheumatism or any other form of kidney trouble you must positively get rid of the cause---the poisonous uric acid. Remember to do this a real remedy must pass through the kidneys and the bladder and not through the bowels as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine change to a muddy bluish colour---a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills from all others --- you know beyond all doubt that they have put their healing touch on the right spot---the kidneys and the bladder. A wonderful pill straight to the kidneys—that is why De Witt's pills give such amazingly quick relief---every time. A permanent cure follows in almost every case. Look out for that blue-coloured urine. It means so much.

Kidney disease is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys are diseased or not, it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body, have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all these symptoms by the only right and proper method. They cure by going straight to the kidneys and removing the cause---the poisonous uric acid---right out of the blood through the bladder. And when the cause is gone, commonsense says the pain, the weakness, and the misery, must disappear as it did in Mr. Carpenter's case.

Weak and ill for years
De Witt's made me a strong man

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS, while so searching and penetrating in their effects, contain no poisons or harmful ingredients. They are guaranteed to be positively harmless to the most delicate man, woman or child. They are made and packed entirely by machinery, and are untouched by human hands.

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS, are on sale at Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3.8. Testing Sample As. 2 from E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303 Bombay, or P.O. Box 216 Calcutta, or P.O. Box 226 Madras.

GUARANTEE!

The immense popularity of the Annapurna Cooker is in itself a guarantee of its highly economical and efficient working. It is a real and practical solution of the kitchen problem. It is as useful in the household as in the camp. It is perfectly scientific and very simple to handle. Order one to-day and test it in your house. We guarantee you satisfaction. Prices for 1, 4, 8 and 12 persons Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22, for Aluminium; and Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 & Rs. 30 for all Brass cookers respectively. For further particulars and description, write a card to:

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near America-India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Agents Wanted.

The Best English Make
LEATHER BAGS
Just Received by last "Mail"

	Inches	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
Square Case	Rs.	10/8	12/4	14	15/12	..	..	..	..	..
Kit Bag	Rs.	..	17/8	20	22/8	25	27/8	30	..	..
Suit Case	Rs.	..	..	..	27	30	33	36	39	42
Attache Case	Rs.	13/8	15/12	18	20/4	..	..	..	..	..
Brief ,,	Rs.	9	10/8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tried once, never displeased.
Upcountry Orders executed by V.P.P.

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BARIA MANSION, CRAWFORD MARKET.
BOMBAY.

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An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing full information sent post free on request.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

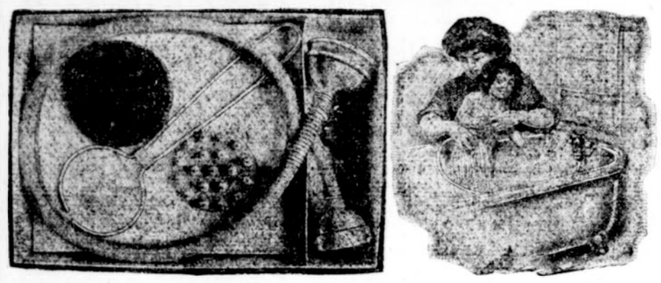
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Knickerbocker Bath Spray-Brush

A combination Shower-Bath, Massage Brush and Shampoo Brush

ALL IN ONE ARTICLE



No. 303 Combination Set.

A Sanitary Bath-Room Necessity

Fits any Faucet.

and holds fast to any size or shape.

The Modern Shower Bath

SUPERIOR FEATURES

1—It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH that fits and holds fast to any shape of Bath tub faucet.
2—It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH with hollow vacuum cup massage teeth, thereby standing distinctly in a class by itself.
3—It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH that is flexible to every curve of limb or body.
4—It is the only BATH SPRAY-BRUSH that is efficient for thorough Massage and Shampoo; or that is convenient to handle in massaging all parts of the body.
5—It combines the use of three articles—Shower-Bath, Massage Brush and Shampoo Brush—for the price of one.
6—It never becomes unsanitary; has no bristles to "mat;" does not collect or hide dirt; keeps itself and bath tub clean.
7—It is better than the most expensive Over-Head Shower, as it enables the bather to enjoy a refreshing Shower in connection with invigorating Massage—both at the same time and in one operation. It sprays only where directed and does not wet the hair except when shampooing. Does nor splash.
8—It is absolutely guaranteed for at least one—will give good service for three to five years with ordinary care. Parts can be replaced at any time. Price No. 303 Rs. 11-8 and upwards for other numbers.

An Illustrated Booklet "How and When to Bathe," cost 4 ans. will be given FREE with a set.

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STREN-THRO Better than Meat.

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Builds Strength and **Endurance** of **Nerves, Brain** and **Muscle**—Digested with marvellous ease. An actual **digestive** Strengthener. Readily digested by the weakest stomach—Suitable for the weak or strong.

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Packets of ½ lb. **1** lb. **2** lb. Trial pkt. at **2** As.
Ans. -/9 -/14 Rs. **1/8** only.

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SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

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Apply to—

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3C-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15th,

Koweit Wilson Busreh Sept. 6

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

City of Cairo Parker Calicut, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday

Steamer *Dilwara for Zanzibar

* To arrive.

Friday, 15th September, 1916.

Sept. 15.

S. S. Koweit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo, 4,888 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calicut and Cochin, via Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (Homeward bound) on the 14th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:— The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 14th instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru and S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamers Moyori Maru and Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound), on the 14th in-

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Crown of Arragon ..... W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Morocco ..... J. F. & Co
F. Clan Leslie ..... Henderson ..... J.F. & Co
G. Dovre ..... Squiland ..... J. M. & Co
H. Anyo Maru ..... Takeuchecre ..... M. M. Shirazi
M. Akbar ..... Courtney ..... M. T. O
P. Munificent ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Chakdina ..... M. T. O

HARBOUR WALL.

Notravati, Indravati, Couriand ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Frinton ..... Daun ..... W. & A. G. & Co
2 Pasha ..... Elliott ..... T. M. & Co
5 Baron Ardrossan ..... W. & A. G. & Co
6 Bahrein ..... Bonnett ..... T. M. & Co
7 Dunera ..... Eyth ..... M. M. & Co
8 Rostock ..... bates ..... W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham .. Haughton ..... K. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of Cairo ..... Tanken ..... K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa ..... King ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Nore ..... Asburn ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Matiana ..... Lane ..... M. M. Co
6 Khyber ..... Ritch ..... P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda ..... M. M. & Co
Benvenue ..... Addison ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu ..... Aboo ..... Bibiji
Fultala ..... Fenton ..... M. M. & Co
Koweit ..... Wilson ..... T. M. & Co
Surat ..... Thomson ..... B. & P. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Birmingham (s) 350 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons, 24 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons, 25 bales cotton coloured waste K. Devchand & Co., 375 bales cotton waste C. Peraj & Co., 50 bales cottonfly C. Peraj & Co., 28 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hoxley (s) 301 cwt. dilseed B. Jiwandas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 3 bales sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 1 bale deer skin H. A. Oomer & Son, 55 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy, 1,001 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 3,500 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

Matiana (s) 500 cases camphor N. Monjee, 4,000 cwt. linseed D. B. Khan & Co., 4,500 cwts. barley D. B. Khan & Co., 3,949 cwt. barley Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khyber (s) 300 cwt. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Morocco (s) 2,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

Benvenew (s) 3,990 cwt. groundnuts K. M. Nathoo.

Baron Ardreasers (s) 6,001 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha, 16,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Morocco (s) 6,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 8,008 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 8,002 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha, 16,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 5,770 cwt. barley Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Frinton (s) 100 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo, 68 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE

Nore (s) 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 200 cwt. old copper pots K. M. Nathoo, 70 cwt. gum arabic E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nore (s) 330 cwt. myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nore (s) 40 cwt. beeswax E. Nowroji & Co., 160 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nore (s) 6 cases cambay stone E. Noordin & Co., 150 cwt. gum olibanum David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 15.

S. S. City of Cairo from Liverpool Agents, K. Nixon & Co.—250 bags bicarb soda, 30 kegs 6 casks aniline salt, 100 drums caustic soda, 20 drums zinc chloride, 32 drums magnesium chloride, 2 cases starch powder, 100 cases lime juice, 42 drums bleaching powder, 3 cases chloroform, 1 cask hematine crystal, 7 cases hydrosulphite of soda, 139 cases brandy, 3 cases boots and shoes, 7 cases cycle covers and tubes, 375 cases candles, 98 packages motor cover and tubes, 3 cases motor car and parts, 243 cases 29 drums beer, 3 casks bottles, 1 case glycerine, 100 cases gingirale, 2 casks antimony metal, 102 casks 66 cases 76 crates tiles, 19 cases medicine, 538 bags 500 casks China clay, 15 casks tragasol, 2 cases sealing wax, 84 barrels tallow, 17 bales canvas, 9 bales cotton wool, 1 bale boric wool, 47 cases tobacco and cigarettes 310 boxes 284 cases soap, 15 bundles copper squares, 30 cases plaster of paris, 100 kegs red lead, 70 barrels lubricating oil, 71 cases 57 drums colour, 31 cases confectionery, 2 cases leather buffers, 10 casks alizarine red paste, 90 drums oil, 127 bales 1 case paper, 1,905 boxes tinplates, 9 cases hams, 17 cases bacon, 4 cases cheese, 6 cases roller skins, 2 cases leather, 388 kegs paint, 13 cases leather beltings, 51 casks 16 cases 6 kegs sulphur black, 13 cases varnish, 329 cases biscuits, 10 casks vinegar, 10 cases sauce, 6 cases 7 truss buffalo pickers, 117 kegs 357 cases nails, 47 cases gum mastic, 200 bags almonds, 5 cases cotton tinread, 100 coils 4 packs cotton rope, 2 cases silk and woollen goods, 2 cases linen goods, 15 cases umbrellas, 4 bales rugs, 2 bales wool, 44 cases umbrella furniture, 15 cases 33 bales woollen goods, 73 cases 2 bales cotton and woollen goods, 35 cases cotton and art silk goods, 254 bales 295 cases cotton yarn, 1,949 cases 848 bales cotton goods.

S. S. Koweit from Busreh Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.—151 bundles wool, 15 bags 4 jottas attari, 1 jotta saleb, 116 bundles skin, 150 cases rosewater, 46 bags linseed, 22 bags almond kernels, 7 bags almonds, 11 bundles carpets, 1,129 bundles wet dates, 1 tin specie.

S. S. Pasha from Sourabaya Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., 41,662 bags sugar, 25 cases biscuits.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to:

L. H. SELLER,
(Bengal Presidency)

GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL WEAR.

We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

Latest Fashion Details. Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.

No. 293, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

A DANGER AND AN OPPORTUNITY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce will, when formed, face a great opportunity. And it will face a serious danger.

The opportunity is one which is almost unequalled, that of getting behind one of the grandest countries in the world,—a country which has been falling back,—and lifting it up to its rightful place.

The danger is one which every trade organization faces. This danger is the ambition of separate trades and separate industries to make the central organization do for them the work they ought to do for themselves.

The duty of our manufacturers and merchants is to look at things in a big, broad way and not to expect the Associated Indian Chamber to make their goods famous or to sell them. That's their own business.

R. V. KAIKINI,

Sales Scout and Ads. Help,
"Bigger-Better-Business."

3, Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THERMO FOX

THE CHEAPEST EASIEST and the SAFEST means of Boiling any liquid instantaneously.

Price, Rs. 10 each.

THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS for boiling any liquid.

Useful for Travellers, being handy. Good for Hospitals, Nursing Homes and family use.

It boils a tumbler full of water in one minute, ready for tea or soup.

SOLE AGENTS:

D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.,

7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furnitur, and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add: "Fashion" Bombay

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co's

"FRENCH-PILLS"

Repair Wear and Tear of Nerve and Body. Literature Free. Price each phial Re. 1-4.

Sole Agents: The All-India M. O. Bureau, 87, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS WATCHES

CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

128 Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY No 3.

MENOIS' GOLD PILLS AGENCY,

322, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2,

The best tonic of the day. Remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Rs. 2 per phial, Cash or V. P.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,

Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street, BOMBAY.

A Real Lever Simulation
GOLD WATCH FREE
C J K A
E T R B
T K E A
S O R B
London General Supply Assoc'n, Dept. 2
11 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.		600
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" " Imports		7,000
Mid. Americans		9.54+7
Egyptian F. G. F.		12.20+30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.	Oct.	15.55+33
	Jan.	15.80+30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	15.19+32
	Jan.	15.59+33

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Total Imports 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
September	9.46	
Sept.-Oct.	9.42	
Oct.-Nov.	9.39	
Nov.-Dec.	9.36	
Dec.-Jan.	9.35	
Jan.-Feb.	9.35	
Feb.-March	9.34	
March-April	9.33	+12
April-May	9.32	
May-June	9.31	
June-July	9.27	
July-Aug.	9.28	
Aug.-Sept.	9.06	
Sept.-Oct.	8.83	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing prices.
September	9.49+15
Sept.-Oct.	9.45+15
Oct.-Nov.	9.43+16
Nov.-Dec.	9.42+18
Dec.-Jan.	9.41+18
Jan.-Feb.	9.41+18
Feb.-Mar.	9.40+18
Mar.-Apl.	9.40+19
Apl.-May	9.39+19
May-June	9.39+20
June-July	9.34+19
July-Aug.	9.30+19
Aug.-Sept.	9.10+19
Sept.-Oct.	8.82+11

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	13.25+35
January	13.30+33
March	13.36+32

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	6.65	
" "	Fully Good	6.90	
" "	Fine	7.05	
No. 1 Oomra	Good	7.35	
" "	Fully Good	7.50	
" "	Fine	7.65	
M. G. Broach	Good	8.75	+5
" "	Fully Good	8.90	
" "	Fine	9.05	
" Scinde	Good	6.65	
" "	Fully Good	6.90	
" "	Fine	7.05	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept. 14th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	54,700,000	Dec. 600,000
Public Deposits	59,100,000	Inc. 6,900,000
Other do.	96,400,000	Dec. 8,700,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.
Other do.	94,500,000	Dec. 1,200,000
Notes and Gold	37,000,000	Dec. 500,000

The Bank Reserve is 24 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 13th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain		8,000
" " to Continent		1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10
Demand Bills		4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars		68

New York, Sept. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Futures at New York October	15.51+15
" " January	15.57+13
Spot Cotton at New York	15.45+25
" Orleans	15.13+25
Futures at New Orleans October	15.13+13
" " January	15.53+15

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 13th.

Consols 2½%	60½-¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50½-¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70½ unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	60¾
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.90—3

London, Sept. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	32½
Closing Tone of Silver—Advanced owing to Small Supplies. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July.	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86¼—½
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½—3/16

BEEF AND MUTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 13th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow Nominal	47
" Mutton Tallow	47
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Weak.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. October Sellers 73

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. 15th. Sept. 15th. Oct. Sellers 60/9

Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Wheat Barli Sept.-Oct. Sellers 60/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 50/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 68/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Buyers 78/9

Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers 69

London, Sept. 14th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers 77/6+6d

London, Sept. 13th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£127
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£115
Copper Braziers	£149
Yellow Metal	15
Hard Spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6/4/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Buyers 9½/

Plantation First Latex Crepe. October 5/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The market to-day opened with Broach at Rs. 341 and declined to Rs. 339½. Some business has been reported in January Akolas and there is also an enquiry for January Khandeish at lower rates.

Only a moderate business has been done in the bazaar.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote—

Sept. Akola 296.
January Akola 308.
January Bengal 256.
April Broach 339½.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Description.		Sept. 1916	Delivery Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach	Good M.G.	—	—	341	235/95
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	805/15
Bengal	F.G. M.G.	—	258	—	345/53
Bengal	Fine M.G.	—	271	—	257/67
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	270/77
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	255/62
Khamg. Akola	Fine M.G.	297	308/09	—	290/98
Ellich/Arawati,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	292/00
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G	—	—	—	308/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	305/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	308/17
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	—	289	—	277/87
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	287/76
Khandwa Burhanwad,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	275/85
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	265/75
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	300/15
Nander	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	325/45
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	270/80
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	260/70
SawGinned Dharwar	Good Oct.	333	—	—	327/37
Coompta.	Good M.G.	354	—	—	360/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	346	—	—	347/57
Westerns,	Good H.G.	342	—	—	340/47

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	282	270	257	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	—	259	247	— Ready & Sept.
Senaur-Punjab (M.G.)	—	256	244	— Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	285	271	— Ready
	—	292	280	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	270	— Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	295	— Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	295	— Ready
	—	298	286	— Ready
Akola Kghm.	—	297	—	— Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	—	308	—	25th Jan. 1917
	—	—	—	—
	—	289	287	— Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	312	—	25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaon	—	301	289	— Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	315	—	25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	304	292	— Ready
	—	318	—	25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	—	314	302	— Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	—	322	—	25th Jan. 1917
Wardha & ghat (M.G.)	—	315	303	— Ready
	—	325	—	25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	—	342	362	— Ready
	—	348	—	24 26th April 1917
Surat (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	320	—	— Ready
H.G.	—	309	—	— Ready
Mattra (M.G.)	—	295	271	— Ready
	—	—	—	—
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	356 Ready
	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	332 Ready
	—	—	—	331 Sept.
	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	351 Ready & Sept.
" (M.G.)	—	—	—	346 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	363 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	368 Ready & Sept.
	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th September 1916:—

Cotton	1,443 Bales.
Wheat	14,737 cwts.
Linseed	12,366 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	448 "
Ginjellyseed	499 "
Poppyseed	117 "
Groundnuts	1,380 "
Castorseed	2,661 "
Rice	13,978 "
Myrabollams	110 "
Gram	1,012 "
Joowar	3,999 "
Barley	674 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 15th Sept.—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 1 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 8 8	6 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	40 0 0	6 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 6	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 9	7 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 11 0	9 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 8 8	8 12 0
Teeleed, White 85-15	44 0 0	9 2 6
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	42 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowrseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 9 0
Arandia	37 0 0	....
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 1 6	
Linseed May	9 9 0	
Teeleed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 2 0	
Jowa Aug.-Sept.	4 9 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 1 6	
Rapeseed April-May	7 0 0	
Arndia Asu	37 10 0	
Linseed September	9 2 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Oct.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	193½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	159
Do. Shanghai	224½
Do. Yokohama	155

BULLION.

We quote:—	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81-12-0

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained firm and steady during the past week, but the business passing in the bazaar has been rather on a small scale. Upcountry buyers are slow to move in spite of stocks being comparatively low in the consuming districts. The high prices are no doubt checking free buying. Certain favourite marks have attracted a fair amount of attention. But in view of the increased inquiry the results so far are disappointing. Some standard cloths have changed hands among dealers. Stocks of White Goods are on the increase owing to recent heavy arrivals. Clearances have been checked owing to the strike of about 400 labourers in the market since Tuesday last, whose grievances are that, on account of the owners of the market utilising every possible open space for shops, no room is now left for them to rest or to place their belongings, which causes them great inconvenience. No one seems to take any notice of this affair at present. The failure is reported of a Mahomedan firm of long standing, whose liabilities to dealers in the bazaar for goods purchased are said to amount to over half a lakh of rupees.

Heavy fluctuations have occurred in the raw material and the result has been a drop of about half penny per lb. in the price of Mid-American Spot Cotton from the highest point touched on the 1st instant. The Ginners' Report of American Cotton ginned upto 1st instant is 850,000 bales, which is nearly double the quantity of the previous two years. This, however, does not point to a large crop as it is said that premature opening of the bolls has caused large ginning. Further developments will have to be awaited before any definite opinions could be formed.

The Manchester Market is in a very strong position and quotations all round are firm. Buyers are not inclined to operate freely at the high prices which now prevail. Some necessary buying has occurred in certain well known cloths, and full rates have had to be paid for anything wanted. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that a big fall in values is not likely to be experienced just at present, but dealers fully realise the risk of purchasing freely at a time like the moment. Makers of certain styles having recently sold on a fair scale are now presenting a stiffer front to buyers, and are not inclined to concede anything, being at present in a more hopeful frame of mind than for some time past. Several offers with improved limits have been on the cables, but most of these have still fallen short of the prices ruling in Manchester. Only in cases where makers have had cheap yarn and been willing to give buyers the benefit of it has business been possible.

GREYS.

A quiet tone has prevailed in grey goods owing to the absence of practicable demand. Although rupee rates have been fully maintained by the principal sellers, still some weak places are to be found where willingness is shown to undersell. Those styles that are scarce fetch good value. 43in. by 39 yards "Imitation 8 lbs." Grey Shirtings have advanced by six annas per piece, and 44in. by 38½ yards Gold End Shirtings shew an improvement of three annas per piece. 41in. by 37/37½ yards G. Shirtings No. 1575 are selling at Rs. 8-4. Buyers from Madras are inquiring for 29in. by 36½/37 yards Grey Shirtings "666," which are being utilised there (for packing indigo. Grey Jacconets are firm and the sellers have put the rupee rates still further up, which has, however, curtailed the demand. Grey Drills are steady at last rates. Japanese Drills have enhanced in value locally owing to light stocks. Grey Dhooties are dull with little doing. Indent business in these is at a standstill but it is reported that a fair amount of speculative business has been done by shippers and delivery of some well-known makers has consequently gone forward.

WHITES.

Some activity among dealers is noticeable in White Goods, specially White Shirtings, and several lots have changed hands in the bazaar with fair profits to the sellers at each transaction. Such headlong speculative dealings have not been within the experience of merchants who have been in the trade for the last thirty years. A standard White Shirting bought in the bazaar a few days ago at a risky price fetches 4 to 8 annas per piece more to-day, and some time after it will again be sold at an enhanced rate. Values of several well known cloths have gone up in this way, but most of the goods have not actually gone into consumption. The undercurrent of inquiry seems to be for a wealthy retail dealer who seems to have made up his mind to buy about two thousand packages from the Bazaar, and the present transactions are the beginning of such a movement. Brokers in the market are having a very lively time, and are making the most of the opportunity to fill up their pockets. A lot of 50 cases of Framji Sons and Co.'s White Shirtings No. 8060 has changed hands at Rs. 11-8 per piece. Dutch White Shirtings worth from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per piece show an improvement of four annas. 27 in by 18 yards range of Nainsooks of standard qualities are firm with a slight advance in the rates. 18 yards White Mulls in wider widths are in better request. There is a scarcity of 27in. by 18 yards Green End White Mulls, and the rupee rates of a well known mark has been put up to Rs. 2-10 per piece. 58in by 20 yards Red End White Mulls are quoted at Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11 per piece, but the replacing cost is about eight annas per piece more and shipment earlier than January cannot be had.

The quotations for some of the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's "Fari" No. 2000	39×37⅛/8	..	7 4
" 100,000	45×37⅛/8	..	8 1 0
Fleming's No. 1305	48×38	..	9 12 0
Ritchie's " 1566	33×37/37½	..	....
Bombay Co's No. 2580.	44×38½	..	7 3 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	8 14 0
" "BBB"	38×38½	..	10 10 0
Grey Jacconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	4 9 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	13 4 0
Ralli's "Musjid" No. 425	26×40	..	9 4 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	13 6 0
H. B. T. C. "40000"	36×40	..	14 12 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	..	2 12 0
" No. 39020 T. B.	38×22	..	4 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	27×18	..	3 0 0
" " 50000	33×18	..	3 9 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	4 2 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	27×18	..	2 9 6
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51"×19		4 15 0
" No. 6000	56×19	..	5 10 0
" " 88	58×20	..	4 11 0
" " 818	39×20	..	5 2 0
Ritchie's " 975	50×18	..	4 2 0
" " 68999	40×18	..	3 8 0
" " 1260	27×18	..	2 10 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27×18	..	....

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

A fair demand continues to be experienced in English Yarns and a healthy offtake is noticeable. Rupee rates remain firm and steady in sympathy with the strong position of suppliers. Very few spinners are anxious for fresh orders, and the curtailment of production as a result of the labour shortage and the annual holidays are bringing a good deal of relief. Quotations received during the week are found too high for business and delivery is also going further off for some favourite spinnings.

Lancashire Water Twist Grey yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Ordinary qualities	Re. 1-0-0 per lb.
36s. Ordinary qualities	Re. 1-1-0 per lb
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket	Re. 1-2-0 per lb
36s. Ordinary qualities	Re. 1-0- per lb.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 34,700 bales and 35,635 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st August last, which shows an increase of 419 bales and 3,554 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns have been 14,378 packages and the total deliveries, including the packages sent direct from Dock Sheds have been 13,480 packages. The imports during last month were 6,641 bales and 10,812 cases of cotton piece-goods and 2,832 packages of Cotton Twist and Yarns.

The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st August last stands at 6,411 packages, which shews a decrease of 392 packages as compared with the previous month.

The full tabulation of stocks and deliveries has appeared in our issue of yesterday.

SUGAR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with fair demand and prices for ready sugars remain unchanged. As regards forward business there is practically no life in the bazaar although small quantities are changing hands amongst dealers in White Java September October at 24s. 4d. to 24s. 6d. and October December at 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d. Free Bombay Harbour. Importing houses remain quite silent. Home and Java markets reported rather easier news but no business is reported. There is no fresh news from Mauritius where the market is rather strong with few sellers.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs 20-0-0 eq. 24s. Free Bombay Harbour stocks, 100,000.

16/18 Rs. 18-8-0 eq. 21s. 9d. Free Bombay Harbour stocks, 10,000.

Soft Rs. 19-8-0 eq. 23s. 4d. Free Bombay Harbour stocks, 6,000.

Mauritius Rs. 20-0-0 eq. 22-0-0 Free Bombay Harbour stocks, 7,000

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained closed to-day owing to the September Settlement day. There was no failure as was once apprehended on account of wide fluctuations in Mill shares and specially in Tata Deferreds.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 79½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 90.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The local agent of the above Bank writes to say that he has received a telegram from their London Office intimating that the Directore have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June last of 14 per cent. per annum.

NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

The news seems to be now authentic that the fifth German War Loan will be issued in the first fortnight of September, says the financial correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The German Government is carrying out an active propaganda in the Empire and abroad, wherever there are German communities, and among neutrals supposed to be friendly. The first German War Loan was issued in September, 1914, and the official figures gave a total subscription of 5,615,000,000 marks, partly subscribed in Treasury Five per cent. Bills at 97½, payable at par between 1918 and 1920. The second loan was launched in March of last year, the result giving 10,360,000,000 marks in bonds, and 968,000,000 marks in Exchequer Bills. The third was issued last September, and produced 15,125,000,000 marks. The fourth was subscribed six months later and realised less, notwithstanding the assumed optimism of Dr. Helfferich, for the total subscription gave 13,250,000,000 marks, after considerable manipulation of figures. Private capital was virtually seized by "cooking" the returns of the subscriptions. On the present occasion subscribers can choose between Treasury Five per cent. notes, similar to the former notes, or short term bills bearing a small rate of interest. The details are, so far, not forthcoming. The great success predicted for this new loan by the servile German Press does not seem warranted by the introduction of this new description of security.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE"

SIR,—The Municipality of Bombay had spent lakhs of rupees to double the Tansa water pipes to cope with the public demand for water and hopes were given to the public that henceforth there would be no complaints for water.

With regret I observe that the hopes held out are in vain. The water-supply in B Ward is closed at about 10 a.m. and started at about 4 p.m. The rains are good this year, the season is not yet over and yet scarcity of water is felt. Then it is a pertinent question what difficulties there will be in the hot season. Can the authorities give a satisfactory explanation as to why the water is not supplied the whole day? The water-supply at present is the same as it was before the doubling of the pipe and one can have no idea what benefit the double water pipe has done to the public, when no more water is available than formerly in this ward. Will the members of this ward move in the Corporation when not one but numerous matters in this ward are neglected?—Yours etc,

R. B.

312 ENEMY BUSINESSES CLOSED.

Mr. Pretyman, replying to Major Hunt in Parliament in mail week, said that orders had been made under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act in respect of 312 enemy businesses in the United Kingdom. Fifty of them carried on some kind of manufacture here.

Major Ramprasad Dube, Revenue Minister, has been appointed Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

The return of articles received at the Red Cross Depot of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society at Basra, for the week ending 24th August, 1916, shows 475 packages as having been received from among others, the War Gifts Depot, Bombay, Madras Ladies' Depot, Bengali Women's War Relief Fund, Upper Burma Red Cross Society, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, Indian Soldiers' Fund, Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, London. Of these 350 packages were issued during the week, including 245 to the Red Cross Depot at Amara.

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Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial. Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS etc., From 14th Aug. to 14th Sept.

PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

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WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO PURCHASE YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES ONLY FROM

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Smart Flannel Trousers made to measure, Rs. 11/8 to Rs. 22/8.

Silkette Mufflers in White, Grey, Brown, Blue and Green Colours, Rs. 6 each.

White and Coloured Felt Hats from Rs. 6/12 to Rs. 10/8.

Club Coats made to order. Prices on application.

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ESTD. 1877.

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BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 674.

TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY

Hindu: 5th of Bhadrapad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 17th of Jelkad, 1334.
Parsi: 6th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m. **Sunset:** 6h. 41m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter, 19th Sept.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

"Khordad-Sal," Parsi Holiday, Banks closed.
Prof. Karve's lecture on "Hindu Women's University" Sydenham College of Commerce, Whiteaway Building, Hornby road, 5-30 p.m.
Moslem Students' Union, debate on "Vegetable Food is better than Animal Food," Union Hall, Chowpaty, 5 p.m.
Bombay Students' Brotherhood, lecture by the Rev. R. A. Hume, Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September, 17.

Special Meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali at Hira Bag, near C. P. Tank at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, September, 18.

Teachers' Association, lecture by Miss E. H. Robertson, Queen Mary High School, 6 p.m.
P. and O. Company's mail steamer Khyber, leaves Bombay, Mails close at the G. P. O. at 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 20.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 21.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of mebers at the Society's Room at 6, Appollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Lieut. Colonel Sir Stanley Reed Kt. A.D.C. Commanding.

Sept. 16.

Orderly Officers for the week ending 3rd Sept:

Sergeant R. C. Lowndes and Lce. Corpl. J. G. Ridland.

Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available this afternoon the 16th inst. from 4-15 p.m.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday 7-15 a.m.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows.

—Mornings Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

—Evenings Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 19th inst. at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next the 21st inst. Rendezvous Churchgat Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental Saddles. No Bandoliers.

Musketry.—At a shoot held at the British Infantry Range at Colaba on the 9th inst. the following member was awarded a silver spoon for the highest score obtained.

2nd-Lieut. F. C. Annesley 68 points (H.P.S. 120).

(Sd.) F. C. Annesley.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Lt. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

September, 16.

314. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by J Company during week ending 16th inst. Next for duty A Company. Officers Commanding Companies should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

315. Ranges.—The range at Ghatkopar is allotted for class firing as follows.—

B Company.—Saturday 16th to Saturday 23rd both days inclusive.

G Company.—Sunday 24th to Saturday 30th inst. both days inclusive. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

B Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
C and D Companies Monday evenings.
E and F Companies Friday evenings.
G Company Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
J Company Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

All Companies should complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.

316 Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

317. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

318. Parades.—B Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters

F. Company—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

H Company.—Sunday Miniature 8-30 to 11 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Motor Cyclists.

A proposal to raise a Motor Cyclist Section consisting of 1 Officer, 2 Artificers, 1 Motor Car driver and 12 N. C. Officers and men (Motor Cyclist) has been sanctioned. Free Uniform will be issued to all N. C. Officers and men joining the section and arrangements will be made if necessary to insure the car and cycles against accidents whilst employed on Volunteer duty. A mileage allowance will be paid to cover the cost of petrol, tyres, unkeep etc. The section will be entirely distinct from any other Coy in the Corps.

Further information can be obtained on application to Captain H. J. Dibbs, B.V.R. at the Bank of Bombay.

Boxing.—A boxing class is held every Thursday from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club. An instructor has been engaged. All members of the club are eligible to attend without any further subscription.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Sept. 15.

863 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 16th September 1916:—

At Headquarters:—

A Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m., Drill Order, shirts.

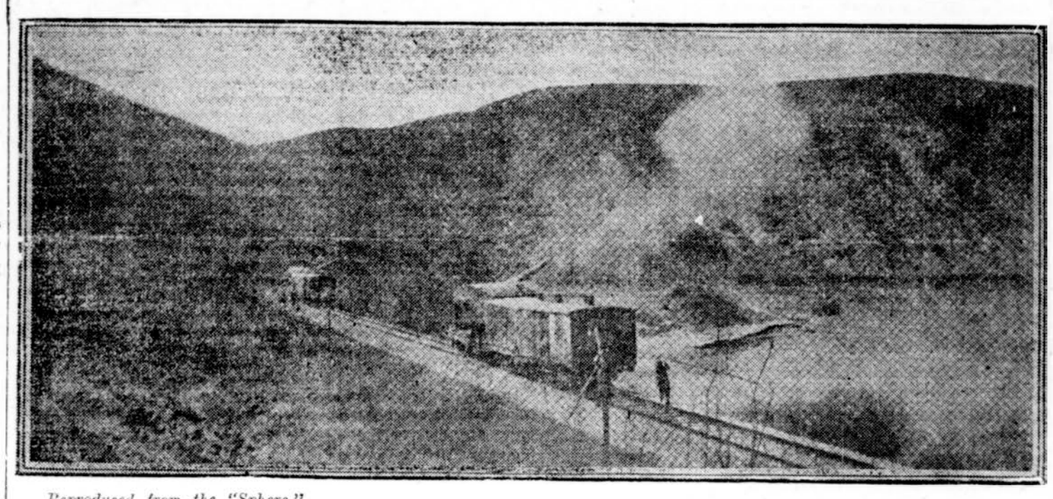
Recruits, Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun Parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD.



Reproduced from the "Sphere."

THE TWO FRENCH PIECES IN ARMOURED TRAINS ARE SEEN SHELLING THE GERMANS ACROSS A RIDGE OF HILLS.

824. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further order. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies matches 5 and 6, Gentlemens 7, 8 and 9 Monday 18th Sept. at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

865. Parade.—The battalion will parade at Headquarters at 7-45 a.m. on Friday the 22nd September 1916. drill order.

Every member residing at Poona and Kirkee must attend unless granted leave of absence by his Company Officer.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Ponner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

JAIN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Jain Students' Association will be held tomorrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the hall of the Jain Association of India at Pydhony.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above association will be held on Sunday the 1st October at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Currimbhai Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage Hall, Dongree Street

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will give a discourse on "Psychology" to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Naya Shastri Bhawani Shanke Sukhathankar will conduct a class on the Upanishads tomorrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the association Girgaum Back Road. The class is open to the public.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Monday 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Queen Mary High School Girgaon, when Miss E. H. Robertson, N.F.U., will give a lecture on "The Value of Games for little children" illustrated.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

A special gathering of Kanara Saraswats resident in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the above to-morrow, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, to do honour to the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, M.D. Sir Narayan Chandawarkar, Kt. will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the above Union on "Franchise and its Extension" at the hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road on Sunday the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Erulkar, M.D., (Lon.) will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and one death from plague, one attack of small-pox and one death from cholera. Middle and Lower Colaba reported one attack and one death from plague and Umarkhadi one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 57 against 86 on the corresponding day of last year and 82 on that of 1914. Of the 2,328 rats caught eight were found to be infected.

MOSLEM STUDENTS' UNION.

There will be a debate of the Union this evening at 5 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, when Mr. E. B. Ghaswala, will propose that "Vegetable Food is better than Animal Food." Mr. R. R. Sayani, will lead the opposition. Mr. Omer Sobani has kindly consented to preside. The debate is open to the public.

INJURED BY A BOLTING HORSE.

The horse of a carriage belonging to Mr. Ardeshir Rustamji Daruvalla got suddenly started by the approach of a steam-roller on Thursday afternoon while standing on Esplanade Road opposite Messrs. Mongini's with reins loosened. The horse bolted down University road on to Eldon Road knocking down a woman who was walking along with a tiffin basket on her head. The woman who was named Dhondi, aged about forty-five got two of her ribs fractured and her knees and right eyebrow cut. The horse also dashed against a motor car belonging to the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas which was stopping near the University Gardens and fell. The injured woman was taken to the G. T. Hospital and there detained for treatment.

It is stated that the Islamia Steam Press at Lahore has been closed in view of the security of Rs. 2,000 being demanded from it for having published some pamphlets alleged to be objectionable. The press was also searched in that connection.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A FINE BILL AND RECORD HOUSES.

Despite the extremely bad weather we have been having during the week the fine variety bill at the Excelsior has drawn record houses at every performance, proving that no matter what the conditions are Tombay theatre-goers will brave anything to see a good show. There is no doubt that the present contingent of Bandman Varieties give more than good value for the outlay this week. Pierce and Roslyn have repeated their success here as in other countries. Their programme to-night will be a complete change and selection from their extensive repertoire. In fact this couple give changes almost every night and no act in Bombay has ever come on with a more earnest desire to please their audience, and they have sufficient "showmanship" to know how to succeed. Miss Doris Earle, the lady with a distinct personality, has another collection of vocal success to turn on, and Roe and Sutton will give another lot of their clever songs duets and gags. It is hoped this bright breezy and youthful couple will extend their repertoire and not leave their audience in too much of an Oliver Twist feeling. Another variety act arrives by the South African Mail to-day in Grover and Richards and will go into the bill almost immediately. This is another light comedy act and should swell the fund of merriment now ruling at this popular house.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WEEK END ATTRACTIONS.

All purchasers of boxes, stalls, circle and balcony seats this evening and tomorrow at the Royal Opera House are to receive one of the new Bombay war stamps in order to popularise them and encourage their use. Patrons will also be given silk fans as a souvenir of their visit.

The week-end is to be an attractive one, and two extra performances are to be given. To-day at 4-45, at the request of many who only saw the second half of the Nepoleonic Epics, the first part, and the whole of last week's programme will be screened. At the usual shows the present week's programme will be concluded. To-morrow (Sunday) at 3-45 the entire Epics, consisting of ten long reels, will be screened. This performance will last two and a half hours.

To-morrow evening at 6-45 and 10 Trence O'Rourke, gentleman of fortune, makes his debut to Bombay. The first three episodes of this splendid series, six thousand feet in all, are to be shown during the week, and the remainder in the following week. Episode 1 deals with an imaginary rising in Egypt which might have had disastrous consequences but for the heroism of O'Rourke. The second episode is laid in India with a Bombay scene at the beginning. The third is a romantic European affair in which an Indian princess figures.

This series should prove the most popular yet seen in Bombay, for it is full of excitement and is acted wonderfully. Mr. J. Warren Kerrigan is the star.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The chief item of interest, in the new programme commencing this evening at the New Alexandra Cinema, is a six part Ambrosio Masterpiece, entitled "Zvani". It is claimed to be one of the most dramatic productions ever offered. The story is strong in plot the acting human and real. With the exceedingly capable cast the action of the play moves convincingly to a pathetic conclusion. Love, the supreme devotional Love, is the keynote of the story. The central figures are Sir George Righton, a famous Geologist, and Zvani the daughter of an Indian belonging to a secret sect. At the crucial moment the sect, to which her father belongs, threatens the life of Sir George and his fiancée and the effect is electrical, personal interests, selfish desires, are consumed by the flame of pure unselfish love, Zvani rises superior to the occasion and on the live embers of her unreturned love, the lovers are reunited and saved. The fact that Miss Rita Jolivet, the well-known American star actress, who was saved from the ill-fated Lusitania, sustains the chief character of Zvani is sufficient to recommend "Zvani," but its claim to consideration does not rest upon this alone. The interpretation of the play is masterly throughout, the settings realistic, particularly the outdoor scenes, and the photography is of a high order of merit. Another attraction in the new programme is a new screaming creation featuring Charles Chaplin, the well-known screen star, whose antics on the screen, makes the whole world laugh every night all over the civilised world.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

When two love-sick young people run off to be married—and aren't caught—they usually get married. It was different with Grace Vernon and Hugh Ridgway, though. Worn out by the social affairs given in honor of their approaching marriage, they elope in the small hours of a certain summer morning, and, being mistaken for house-breakers, by the gardner and other members of the household, are pursued. The subsequent adventures of the couple make up an excellent film story, which is to be screened to-night at the America-India Cinema.

HOUSE-SEARCHES AND ARRESTS AT DACCA.

PUNISHMENT FOR DISOBEYING INTERNMENT ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The police searched sixty two houses at Dacca yesterday and arrested seventy-five suspects. Most of them are students, while some are teachers, pleaders and clerks.

Dinendra Chunder Roy who had been interned at Rungpur was convicted yesterday by the Special Tribunal of having disobeyed an internment order and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50.

SANTITATION AND EDUCATION SOCIETY AT BARISAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, Sept. 14.

A Society has been formed here under the title of "Sanitation and Education Society" with Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta as president and Babu Ganesh Chandra Das Gupta, Government Pleader, as vice-president.

It has been registered under Act XXI of 1860. The object of the society is to spread primary education and principles of sanitation in the mofussil. It has now 30 schools under its control and a paid touring agent to inspect them. Babu Aswini Kumar Dutta has agreed to pay Rs. 300 per year towards the expenses of the Society. Members are to pay Rs. 25, annually as subscription. Donations from the public are also expected.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A feature of the market to-day was the recovery in jute mill shares due, it was said, to some large Government orders for war bags being placed with the mills and a considerable turnover in these securities took place at higher rates, the market ruling very brisk and bouyant. Coal shares in consequence of superactivity in jutes were almost entirely eclipsed, business reported being quite unimportant. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Govindpur 15-3; Industry 7-12, 8; New Kessurgard 10-12, 11; South Govindpur 8, 7-8; Teetulmuri 12-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 407 to 410; Auckland (ord) 237 to 241-8; Barnagore (ord) 106 to 111-8; Belvedere (ord) 340, 341; Budge Budge (ord) 418, 419; Clive (ord) 128, 132; Dalhousie (ord) 287; Empire (ord) 43-4 to 44-12; Fort Gloster (ord) 441, 442, 443; Howrah (ord) 255 to 257; Kamarhatty (ord) 346 to 350; Kanknarrah (ord) 476 to 478; Kinnison (ord) 567; Lawrence (ord) 276 to 280, 281; Northbrook (ord) 32-4 to 33-4; Reliance (ord) 238 to 420; Standard (ord) 335 to 337; Union (ord) 409 to 414-8.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 57, 57-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 65 p; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 170; Dunbar Cotton (deb) 91-8; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 29, 29-4; Howrah Oil 49-4; New Ring Cotton (pref) 110; Mongkibol Rubber 25.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-8 to 79-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 79-14 to 80.

The Madras Government contemplate appointing a committee to report on the reports submitted by the Director of Joint Stock Companies regarding the opening of an institute of commerce and accountancy in Madras.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURERS.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University yesterday evening, when the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mackichan, presided.

The Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees on students who had passed in the B. Ag., B.E., B. Sc., and M.A., examinations.

Dr. Mackichan then said that the Hon Mr. Pranjipye's amendment that the lectures be given in Poona and, that an additional honorariam of Rs. 400 together with travelling allowance, be given, was really a substantive proposition as it involved new expenditure. He therefore, ruled it out of order.

Mr. Parnjpye said the question was considered by the Syndicate last year.

Dr. Mackichan said the amendment was out of order and he ruled to that effect.

Mr. Percy Anstey then moved that the Senate approved of the recommendation of the Syndicate to appoint various University lecturers for the year 1916-17.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded the proposition and it was passed unanimously.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate, from the 29th July 1916, was then resumed.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor moved that instead of "demonstrations" the words "pratical laboratory instruction" be substituted on page 153 of the University calender, lines 9, 11, 25 and 26.

He said this amendment would help the students very much when they went to foreign countries to prosecute their medical studies.

Dr. D. A. DeMonte seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that Dr. A. Powell's amendment to the proposition of Dr. Sorab K. Nariman was out of order.

Dr. S. K. Nariman then moved his proposition regarding the assimilation of the courses prescribed in chemistry for the Intermediate and Preliminary Scientific examinations, he accepted Dr. Mann's amendment to same.

The resolution was passed.

The Senate then gave consideration to Principal Percy Anesley's motion:

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 15,000 in 4 per cent Improvement Trust Bonds from Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Sir James Begbie Memorial Fund, for the foundation of two Scholarships in the name of Sir James Begbie, Kt., late Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the regulations which has been approved by the Committee of the Fund be adopted for the award of the Scholarships.

Mr. K. Subramani Iyer seconded the motion.

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta then moved his amendment:

"In the event of there being no applicant for the Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking, the Scholarship shall be awarded as a "Scholarship in Commerce" irrespective of the special subject selected by the student."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Vaidya.

Sir Narayan Chandavarker said the amendment was unnecessary as the regulations which had been framed gave the Sydnicate full power to dispose of the Scholarship as they, wished. It was not proper that the discretion of the Syndicate should be fettered. He strongly opposed the amendment.

The amendment was carried, and the motion together with the amendment was then passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J A Bates, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut E E Craig, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A M Priestman, Engineers.
Lieut D K Tanner, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R S Tanner, Lancasters.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut H P Evans, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A R Joff, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut R P Meade, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D A Brown, Durhams.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Harrison, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S H Barnett, Highland L I.
Lieut R de M M Bell, Royal Rifles.
Lieut J H Blackburn, Yorkshire L I.
Captain W A Bowdler, Artillery.
Lieut A G Brace, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E E Brannigan, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H Buchanan, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R S Capon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H W Carline, Flying Corps.
Lieut W G T Connell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J C T Crowden, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain F Dobson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H D Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A Gallaher, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut C C Gover, Engineers.
Lieut M W A P Graham, Household Cavalry.
Lieut C R Gush, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J C Hanbury-Williams, Hussars.
Second-Lieut D K Higgs, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H E Jessop, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G F Langford, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut J Lamont, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. E Lawrence, Northumberlands
Second-Lieut J P Lorains, Northumberlands.
Temporary Captain W McEwen, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut Q McLaren, Black Watch.
Captain C Mumford, South Wales Borderers.
Major H Parker, North Lancs.
Captain L M Paterson, Machine Gun Corps
Second-Lieut J H Patrick, Scottish Borderers.
Captain T B Pritchett, Artillery.
Captain G C Richardson, Artillery.
Lieut N L Ross, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut R C Ruscoe, Londons.
Major C S Sharpe, York and Lancasters.
Lieut J Shewtwilley, Artillery.
Lieut C H B Silcock, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G Snowie, Scottish Borderers.
Captain F W Squair, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G H Stolterforth, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G W Syme, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Tarrel, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Taylor, Inniskillings.
Lieut G T Trafford, Household Cavalry.
Major R Walker, Engineers.
Captain W E Wallis, Medicals.
Lieut C Wardlow, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Watson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut G L Wilson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D A Wrigat, Gordons.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut V H L Davenport, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J D A Macal, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F G Macintosh, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A J O'Byrne, Liverpools.
Captain A Skinner, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut M H Strange, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain O L Whittle, South Lancs.

NOW REPORTED DIED AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A E Clarke, Warwicks.
Lieut M H Young, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Zeder, Oxford and Bucks.

NOW REPORTED PRISONERS.

Captain V R Guise, Artillery.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J L P Armstrong, Service Corps and Flying Corps should read now reported died of wounds.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W L Crombie, Royal Scots, should read MISSING. Second-Lieut W L Crombie, Royal Scots.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

THE NEW ANGLE OF VISION.

The old world which ended with August 3, 1914, contained many movements which might have striven for a generation to meet with success, but which in the new world, which began with the war next day, will find acceptance and authority. This is specially true of Indian affairs (says an anonymous writer in the "Daily Chronicle"). For generations India has been developing all the qualities of a self-governing nation. She has been imbibing our own political ideas and the rudimentary forms of self-government have been granted to her. True, she is like a sea of vast depth, and her storms and agitations have been confined to the upper waters. But that is just where one would expect to find them, and when they are there they present to us all the problems of constitutional claim and unconstitutional demand which in the end can only have one answer—self-government.

And yet the way is not to be easy (the writer continues), and those who are charged with finding it must watch the events. The war has put the finishing touch to Indian unity. The political sections of India believe that when India lifted her hand to help the Empire she jerked the shackles off her own wrists.

PARTNERSHIP, NOT SUBORDINATION.

One of the most important results of Lord Hardinge's administration followed from his Madras speech on South Africa. That taught the Indian to hold up his head in the Empire. Now, the war is to reorganise the Empire. It is to have a new political form given to it, and almost certainly a new economic policy. India will be dissatisfied if in the new political structure she holds a subordinate place. To Great Britain, apart from the Dominions, India's subordination is an historical fact. The King and the British Parliament are, to the Indian mind, rich with governing traditions. But India has not the same feeling to the Empire. She thinks of herself as being in the Empire but not under the Empire. So, when the Empire organises itself India will want a partnership and not the place of a servant. That distinction will dominate Indian political thought. Do not let our new constitution makers forget that.

The economic consequences of this will also be of the greatest importance. Everyone who reads the Indian Press must be struck with the great amount of space given by the newspapers to discussions on Indian trade policy. The policy of Protection which our Dominions have pursued would be adopted by India to-morrow if she had the power, and that is only partly owing to the fact that the great mass of the Indian consumers are voiceless. Lancashire is not beloved in Bombay. India would give an Imperial preference, but only after she had protected her own industries, from matches and unbrellas to cotton and brasswork. The present writer has discussed this with both Sir William Meyer and his predecessor, and neither has any delusions upon this point.

Then, if we turn to Indian politics we see an organisation growing up through war to give voice and effectiveness to these demands. The two great sections of Indian society—the Mahomedan and the Hindu—are coming together. We still hear of community representation, and shall hear of it for a long time yet, but the Moslem League and the National Congress are becoming wonderfully alike. The Press laws have silenced the "Comrade," but its spirit has taken hold of the educated Mahomedans. Mohammed Ali may be a deportee, but what does that matter? The crutch of separate representation for Mahomedan and Hindu which Lord Morley used to get his Councils Bill carried is not of much value now.

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

DEAD BODY EXHUMED FOR POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Inspector Guider with the permission of the Coroner exhumed from the Mahomedan cemetry on Queen's Road yesterday the body of a Mahomedan named Yakub Hakim, about 32 years of age, resident in Commercary who died on Monday last.

It would appear that after the deceased was interred on the issue of a pass by the Municipal Ward Ramosi who was given to understand that the death was a natural one Inspector Guider was provided with certain information which made him suspect the cause of the deceased's death and start enquiries.

It is alleged that some trouble arose between Yakub and two of his friends over a woman and that on Sunday last at night they took him to the quarry at Dongri on some pretext and there throwing him on the ground hit him on his chest and thigh with a big stone which subsequently was employed in hitting the victim on the back. The deceased became unconscious and carried by his assailants about fifty yards from the spot near a house was left in a gulley beneath a window so that it might seem he had accidentally fallen from there. Yakub was afterwards taken to his house where his wife was told that he had fallen out of a window by accident. The deceased died before any medical assistance could be sent for and was taken to the cemetry where the ramosi was bonazed into giving the necessary interment certificate.

The exhumed body has been removed to the morgue for post-mortem examination.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 16, 1916.

BEHIND THE PURDAH.

The statement made by Lord Islington in the House of Lords on the 22nd of August, which was reported in our columns yesterday, regarding the circumstances under which two general officers, who had been removed from their posts for incompetence, were immediately afterwards given fresh appointments of a responsible character is anything but satisfactory. It is a very ungrateful task to have to drag into the light of day the misfortunes of any officer who has been removed under such circumstances, but this is a matter which cannot be allowed to pass without comment. Everyone remembers that certain events at Aden last year reflected gravely on the capacity of the officer in command. Owing to their dissatisfaction with the conduct of General Shaw, the officer in question, in carrying out his responsible duties the Government of India removed him from his command but only to give him an appointment elsewhere, a step which Lord Islington sought to excuse on the ground that the duties of his new command at Karachi were of a less important character! The weakness of this attempt to justify a proceeding, which on the face of it is highly dubious in its wisdom, and the danger it involves of subjecting the interests of the Empire to further injury, have already been demonstrated by the fact that General Shaw has since had to be removed from the Karachi command on account of his share in responsibility for what is known as the Sind Troop Train Disaster.

The second case, as to which Lord Islington was called upon for an explanation, was that of General Aylmer. This officer, said Lord Islington, was transferred from his appointment in Mesopotamia "on military grounds." The general impression is that General Aylmer was responsible for one of the most costly blunders that have been committed in the course of the Mesopotamian campaign. Lord Islington's way of putting it is "that he had a high record for gallantry and held the V. C. but he was no longer a young man and the climatic conditions of Mesopotamia and the peculiarly arduous nature of the campaign made his post one of special difficulty for him." So, instead of being placed on the retired list, as he should have been, he was brought back to India and appointed to the Burma command, a proceeding which Lord Islington seems to claim was partly justified by the fact that he had been selected for a divisional command before he was sent to Mesopotamia! The Government of India, the Under-Secretary of State was careful to add, were within their rights in making these appointments without reference to the India Office. Lord Islington went on to plead that the question whether Government thought it desirable that officers removed on military grounds should receive new appointments during the war did not admit of a universal application. An officer not fitted for duties of one kind might be suitable for those of another kind. That is quite conceivable. We can imagine that an officer who had failed in the field might be found to be a very good recruiting sergeant if he were tried in that capacity. But the theory is a very dangerous one to carry into practice, where it becomes a question of transferring a man who has conspicuously failed in one post of high responsibility to another post, which, if far removed from the zone of war, none the less calls for the possession of abilities of a high order. And we imagine that in the public view the Government of India were guilty of an undue and dangerous tolerance of fault in the appointment of these two officers to general's commands after what had happened. But in this respect they were following a vicious practice which prevails in this country, according to which it is very seldom that any official who has badly blundered is made an example of, unless his blunder happens to have been an attempt to dispute the infallibility of superior authority or to run counter to the settled groove of his particular department. Blunders which merely affect the public interest only involve a transfer to a post hardly less agreeable in its amenities and some times more so. The Collector of Jumblepore, when Jumblepore becomes too hot for him, becomes Collector of Muddleput; or the Commissioner of Police, who has outstayed his welcome, becomes the Commissioner of something else where he is hardly more welcome.

Not the least serious feature of the matter in the present instance, so far as the responsibility of the Government of India is concerned, is the secrecy which veils the appointment and dismissal of officers in high command at present and the entire lack of any opportunity, until after the event, of holding the Government to account. Immense importance is attached by the military authorities to the preservation of secrecy in these matters. It would presumably be an appalling calamity, beset with all sorts of dangers to the British arms, if the enemy were to become acquainted through the newspapers with the fact that General Jones had superseded General Smith, though the fact, if of any interest to the enemy, no doubt would as quickly become known to him through other channels of information, once General Jones had taken the field,—being no doubt fully acquainted with General Jones's methods of handling or mishandling, as the case may be, his troops in the field. But if General Smith has made an ass of himself in Mesopotamia or East Africa and is thereupon comforted with a snug billet where the chances of sunstroke or forgetting to bring up his reserves are not likely to get him into trouble, the fact that the whole thing is carried out in secret leaves the public in a state of ignorance from which they are only relieved when General Smith's capacity for blundering inevitably finds him out in his new sphere. It is all very well to tell us that the Government of India was acting within its rights in making these appointments "without special reference to the India Office," but while we have no desire that the Government of India should be tied hand and foot, it seems to us highly undesirable that it should be left without any wholesome check at all on the use of its powers in the appointment of officers to posts of great responsibility. We undertake to say that, if these appointments had been open to immediate public criticism, either in the Press or in Parliament, they would never have been made. In England a friendly job of this sort would be known in about five minutes and the "ginger" members of Parliament would give the Government a *mauvais quart d'heure*. In India there is no such means of ventilating a scandal of this kind and the Press, the only vehicle of criticism, is muzzled as regards the movements of any single officer. Even the Germans are not meticulous about concealing the failure and dismissals of their generals. Is it desirable that we should be so? The has been a perfectly kaleidoscopic series of changes in the various commands in Mesopotamia, all of which have been concealed from the public. Perhaps if the public were allowed to know a little more about who is going and coming, a little more perspicacity and intelligence might be displayed in the selection of these officers.

Notes of the Day.

Constantine's Dilemma?

As we anticipated yesterday the effort of King Constantine to find a refuge in M. Dimitracopoulos has failed. The ex-Minister of Justice, says a curt telegram from Athens, has refused to form a cabinet, from which perhaps it is not too much to assume that he was unable to persuade the King to accept the policy on which he had decided after sounding the Entente ministers. What will the King do now? He will struggle to the last against sending for M. Venizelos but he dare not call upon the pro-German M. Gounaris or any of his friends. That would undoubtedly precipitate an action on the part of the Entente Powers which the King must be anxious to avoid. If it were not for the presence of the Allied Fleets and their undoubted readiness to land troops the moment it should become necessary, King Constantine would, we suppose, rely upon the power of the military clique and the Gounarist League to terrorise the nation, and proceed to the formation of a government ready to follow him in continuing to play the game of the Teutonic Powers, who as Dr. Dillon says, have ever been hostile to the interests of Greece and "have done what lay in them to strangle the nation at its birth, to enslave it during the first years of its existence, to crush it in war, to whittle down its territory, and humiliate it at the conclusion of peace."

Great Britain's Recuperative Power.

The question of the probable effect of the war on Great Britain's power to supply capital for investment at home and abroad has been discussed both from the extreme optimistic and pessimistic points of view. Those who hold the latter view have assumed that the destruction caused by the present struggle of the nations and the enormous debt which Government has been compelled to raise, will greatly reduce the amount of capital available for the stimulation of commerce and industry. Among the optimists, however, has been Mr. George E. Roberts, an American banker, who declared the other day that so far as the debt has been contracted within the country it will not have that effect, since the money is taken from the general body of taxpayers and handed over to those citizens who have invested their money in national securities.—the process involving a transfer but not an absolute loss.

England's Resources.

Similar optimistic views,—it is interesting to note,—are also forthcoming from another neutral source. Messrs. Henry Clews and Company, a well-known New York finance house, in discussing the outlook, while admitting that the war will mean a period of severe economic exhaustion, maintain that many of the prophets of distress have greatly underestimated the recuperative powers of the great nations. "England's resources", they add;

"are not confined to her own island, but must be measured also by the enormous resources of her colonies, her huge investments abroad, and the fact that her immense industries and sea-borne commerce have continued with little interruption. A nation carrying nearly one-half of the trade of the world, and controlling such vast resources outside herself, is not likely to be seriously crippled by contest with Powers of much inferior resources. Great Britain will probably come out in better condition than any of the other belligerents. She will probably emerge an Empire solidified, awakened, strengthened, and more powerful than ever."

The "Economist's," illuminating comment on this is that the recuperative power of Great Britain and that of Russia are likely to be the features of European development after the war.

A "Monstrous" Sentence.

We commend to the notice of magistrates throughout the Presidency the commonsense judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Appeal Court yesterday in the case of five persons who had been convicted by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad of gambling. There is a point at which the application of the gambling laws and what Mr. Justice Beaman well describes as the "injudicious activity of the police and want of discretion on the part of the magistracy," develops into mere tyranny and "a gross interference with the liberty of the subject," as the late Lord Justice Lindley would have said. In this case a few peons and mill hands on a hot afternoon sought shelter in the cool shades of the Daskroi Mosque and there indulged in a harmless game of cards for very trifling stakes. There they are pounced upon by the police and the worthy magistrate before whom they are brought is so shocked at the danger to society involved that he indulges in a grotesque sermon on the iniquity of their crime and actually sends them to prison for fifteen days. Unfortunately, they had already undergone seven days of the sentence before bail was obtained from the High Court. The remainder of the sentence has now very sensibly been remitted by Justices Beaman and Heaton, though the conviction remains. Their Lordships do not exaggerate in describing the sentence as "monstrous."

Indian Labour in Ceylon.

It is somewhat gratifying news that the Government of India have approved, as a telegram says, of the deputation of a Madras Official, for a four months' investigation on the condition of labour recruiting from Southern India for Ceylon and the Federal Malay States. The Indian emigrant labour to these places is free; but, as we pointed out the other day, it is not therefore in any way absolved of many of the shocking evils of indentured labour, whether in the initial stages of recruitment or in the later stages of actual work on the plantations. It is, some satisfaction that the attention of the Government has been drawn to this fact though the same cannot be said of the scope of the enquiry or of the agency by which it is to be carried out. It is not enough that the investigation should stop merely at recruitment; for even if any improvement is made in this direction, the greater and far more serious evil of the condition of work on the plantation will still remain. Again, in selecting the personnel, the Government do not seem to have profited by the blunder made as regards the composition of the notorious Chimanlal and MacNeil Commission. In the latter case there was at least a show of enlisting the co-operation of a non-official representative. Even that is wanting in the present case.

The Japanese Match Trade.

Yet another proof of the amazing strides which the Japanese match trade is making in this country is afforded by the report of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, for the year 1915-16. The total import of matches was a little over 18½ million gross, out of which as many as about 15¼ million gross consisted of matches from Japan alone. This means that the imports from Japan were greater in that year than the total imports into India from all countries during the year 1913-14, namely, rather less than 14 million gross. And it is further instructive to note that Japan's share in that year was 7½ million gross or less than half that in 1915-16. The Director of Industries has no reason to believe that the industry is subsidized by the Japanese Government,—though he would have done well to have definitely assured himself on the point,—but he thinks it more than likely that the match manufacturers are receiving help from a Manufacturers' Association, as admittedly manufacturers of others articles do: Nevertheless, he insists, there is no excuse for the Indian match industry going under, especially, as there is a 7½ per cent. customs duty on the Japanese matches, and the Indian manufacturers have natural protection in the shape of the heavy charges for sea and land freights payable on the Japanese. But, apart from other difficulties in the way of indigenous industries, does the Director of Industries, U. P., forget the exorbitant and prohibitive railway freights Indian manufacturers have to pay for internal trade.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA.

500 HOUSES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.

Five-hundred houses were destroyed in the Java earthquake and great damage was done to other property.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AIR-RAIDS AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.

The Commander at Wilhelmshaven has issued stringent orders for precautions against air attacks. The streets are not lighted and all private lights are reduced to a minimum. Air raid drills are performed nightly.

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 13.

The Referendum Bill in connection with compulsory service has been read a first time.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Cooke demanded immediate action in the matter of conscription and announced that the Opposition generally would assist the Government.

Mr. Tudor, Minister of Trade, has resigned.

REBELLION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.

A "Telegraaf" cable from Weltevreden says that the rebels have burned down the house of the Dutch Controller and all buildings in the market place at Bangke. The Dutch are strongly entrenched and the rebels have lost heavily in the recent fighting.

BIGGEST FRENCH LINER LAUNCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

A Shire liner of 1,200 tons was launched at Belfast yesterday. This is the first merchantman launched by Harland and Wolff since 1914.

The biggest French liner ever built, of 37,000 tons, has been launched at St. Nazaire.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

The "Morning Post's" Attawa correspondent says Sir George Foster, Dominion Minister for Trade and Commerce, told a meeting that if voluntary enlistments were insufficient the lesson of Great Britain must be learned by Canada.

FAILURE OF GERMAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The German press has been betraying anxiety in regard to the public attitude towards the loan. The "Cologne Gazette" now plainly states that the subscriptions hitherto have not been altogether satisfactory.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

SERBIAN PRESSURE.

BULGARS RETIRING

M. DIMITRACOPOUTOS REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

AIR RAID ON SOFIA.

Serbian successes in the Petriske region threaten to cut the communications between Bulgaria and Greece. The Bulgars are retiring at many points under the pressure of the Serbians who are occupying successive enemy positions.

The British made three very successful raids across the Struma and captured villages.

Two Allied airmen from Salonika after dropping bombs on Sofia arrived at Bukharest. The whole journey occupied five hours.

A report from Frankfort says that the Bulgarians are retiring from before Dobriteh to Balcik, which, it is feared, may fall to the Russians.

A Bukharest telegram states that the Russians are attacking Varna by land and sea.

Violent and fruitless counter-attacks north of the Somme were carried out by a German division hastily brought from Verdun. A German company was almost annihilated by French fire during an attack by the former west of Chaulnes.

The British have made some further progress north of Ginchy and carried out a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Souchez.

It is said that the Kaiser in accordance with Hinderburg's advice will henceforth refrain from exercising any real military power. He will merely visit the wounded, decorate heroes and make speeches.

The Italians have captured important positions by a daring climb, and 22 battleplanes bombed the Lloyd arsenal and hydroplane hangars at Trieste.

M. Dimitracopoutos has refused to form a Cabinet.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13

Sir William Wedderburn in a letter to the "Daily Chronicle", suggests an amendment to clause 3 of the India Act of 1861, to enable the Viceroy to nominate members of his Executive Council from among men, British and Indian, of ripe experience in public affairs, their term of office ending with that of the Viceroy. This would give the Viceroy a freer hand to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government.

SERBIAN PRESSURE IN MACEDONIA

BULGARIANS RETIRING AT MANY POINTS.

OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA.

SERBIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

SLOPES OF MALKANIDZE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A British official message from Salonika says our patrols are active on the east bank of the Struma.

A French official message from Salonika says, the Serbians continued to advance west of the river Vardar and captured Bulgarian trenches between Kovil and Vetrenik. They progressed in the direction of Kazmacnylan and captured the heights west of Hill 1500 after a fight in which the enemy lost heavily. The Serbian advanced guards reached the slopes of Malkanidze.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF LAKE OSTROVO.

Fighting continues to our advantage south of lake Ostrovo. There was intermitent cannonade and patrol engagements from the Struma to the Vardar.

BULGARS RETIRING.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 14.

Serbian successes in the Petrisks region threaten to cut the communications between Bulgaria and Greece. The Bulgars are retiring at many points under the pressure of the Serbians who are occupying successive enemy positions.

FEROCITY OF FIGHTING.

"CLUTCHED AND CLAWED AND EVEN BIT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Serbian Headquarters describing the ferocity of the fighting against the Bulgarians, states that the belligerents used their hands in addition to bayonets, bombs and knives. They also clutched and clawed and even bit.

BRITISH ADVANCE AT MUCAKOVO.

CONSIDERABLE GROUND GAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

An official message from Salonika says the British moved forward in the morning after artillery preparation through Mucakovo and captured in the face of stubborn opposition a salient in the enemy's line north of the village. Considerable ground was gained.

Although the enemy counter-attacked our gains were fully maintained. Some German prisoners were captured.

BRITISH RAIDS.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 14.

The British made three very successful raids across the Struma and captured villages and repulsed enemy counter-attacks with heavy losses. They then withdrew according to their programme to their own lines on the right bank of the river.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Ward Price referring to withdrawal from a village on the left bank of the Struma says the raids were an application on a larger scale of the methods adopted in France. We inflicted casualties in larger numbers, captured 30 prisoners, reconnoitred positions and returned all strictly in accordance with programme. So the undertaking was in every way a success.

AIR-RAID ON SOFIA.

SALONIKA AIRMEN LAND AT BUKHAREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 14.

Two Allied airmen from Salonika after dropping bombs on Sofia have arrived here. The whole journey occupied five hours.

SOMME FRONT.

VIOLENT AND FRUITLESS COUNTER-ATTACKS.

POSITIONS BEFORE COMBLES EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.

A communiqué says, German attacks at various points north and south of the Somme and in Vaux wood were repulsed.

According to fresh reports violent and fruitless counter-attacks north of the Somme yesterday were carried out by a division hastily brought from Verdun.

During the enemy attack west of Chaulnes an enemy company was almost annihilated by our fire.

FRESH ADVANCE TOWARDS COMBLES.

PROGRESS EAST OF BELLOY-EN-SANTERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 15.

Last night's communiqué said:—North of the Somme we extended the positions before Combles taken by assault at Lepriez farm.

There were isolated lively combats north and south of Boucheavesnes. All our gains were integrally maintained.

Progress was made with grenades east of Belloy-en-Santerre and south of the Somme. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

INCREDIBLE SPEED OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

GERMANS PERISH IN THEIR OWN BARRAGE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A despatch from Mr. Warner Allen says:—The speed of the French advance was incredible. The Germans could be seen dashing towards the French trenches for cover and many perished in their own barrage. The survivors, who were mostly from Verdun, declared that they were completely surprised by the terrific assault following awful bombardment in which one regiment lost more than half its effectives.

The first Frenchman set foot on the Peronne road at three o'clock and the attack on Bouchavesnes opened at half past six. General Fayolles was in command.

The German losses on the Somme and at Verdun since July 1st have been 260 guns, 647 machine-guns and 54,000 prisoners.

WESTERN FRONT PIERCED.

GERMANS' NEW DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

"The Times" Paris correspondent says:—The capture of Bouchavesnes takes the French right through the great German defensive organisation as it existed at the beginning of July. The west front has been pierced for the first time, but it must be remembered that ever since fighting began the Germans have been digging for miles behind their line and doubtless there will still be much fierce fighting.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The French have now reached the road north of Peronne not far from it on the south. A French expert commentator states, yesterday's advance carried what were at the beginning of July the enemy's last defences. He admits that new lines have been established but these cannot have been made in two months so finished, so durable as those, where, two years were spent.

STRIKING GERMAN ADMISSION.

IMPORTANCE OF BOUCHAVESNES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.

The semi-official "North German Gazette" makes the most striking admission that by the occupation of Bouchavesnes the French have gained an advantage which cannot be denied. Only great superiority in numbers, it says, and unprecedented expenditure of ammunition induced the German commander to withdraw at this point of the front to a position in the rear which may perhaps be more advantageous.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

BULGARIANS RETIRING IN DOBRUDJA.

VARNA ATTACKED BY LAND AND SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Petrograd now confirms the reports of Russians fighting near Dobriteh, but mentions only cavalry.

The "Central News" correspondent at The Hague sends a report from Frankfort that the Bulgarians are retiring from before Dobriteh to Balcik, which, it is feared, may fall to the Russians, while a Bucharest telegram states that the Russians are attacking Varna by land and sea. Varna and Rustchuk are the extremities of the Bulgarian line of defence against an invasion from the Dobrudja. Roumania's corresponding line runs from Constanza to the Danube.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent General Mackenson's army for the invasion of the Dobrudja consists mainly of 1,50,000 Bulgars withdrawn from the Macedonian front. The Allied advance from Salonika will show that the southern front has been sacrificed to the northern.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

General Avaresco is commanding the Roumanian forces in Dobrudja.

EVACUATION OF TRANSYLVANIA TOWNS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent says civilians have been ordered to leave Widin Lom Palanka and Bjelo.

A telegram received in Rome from Bukharest says civilians are evacuating Klausenburg and Temeswar.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS FROM CHINA.

NO DESIRE TO HUMILIATE OR OPPRESS CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Sept. 14.

The Foreign Office states that the reports that Japan desires to humiliate or oppress China in connection with the Chengchiatung incident or close the door to trade with other countries are entirely erroneous. The instructions given to Count Hayashi were most moderate.

AUSTRIAN ELDERS CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Sept. 14.

Members of the 1866 to 1871 classes of the Austrian Landsturm have been called up.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT SOUTH OF ANCRE.

THREE GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said:—The situation is unchanged. There have been reciprocal bombardments south of the Ancre. Between Arras and Ypres the artillery and trench mortars were active. The enemy fired a camouflet near Mount Sorrel and exploded, a mine near Neuville St. Vaast.

In the course of considerable aerial fighting two hostile machines were brought down in flames and one was driven down. One of ours is missing.

FRESH PROGRESS NORTH OF GINCHY.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR SOUCHEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A British communiqué says the general situation is unchanged. There was hostile artillery fire at Pozieres and south of Thiepval. We made some further progress north of Ginchy. We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighbourhood of Souchez, taking prisoners.

GREEK CRISIS.

M. DIMITRACOPOUTOS REFUSES PREMIERSHIP

PARTICIPATION IN WAR WELCOMED BY SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 15.

Mr. Dimitracopoutos has refused to form a cabinet.

M. ZAIMIS SOUNDING THE POWERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

A "Pioneer's" cable says:—

According to telegrams from Athens the reservists' leagues, which M. Zaimis agreed to control, took upon themselves the functions of police and even entered the houses of Venezelists to search for arms. They have now been forbidden to patrol the city.

The "Patris" states that the opposition is seeking to create internal disorders in order to prevent the impending entry of Greece into the war and denies the statements in the press that Serbia has formulated objections to Greek participation.

The correspondent of "The Times" at Athens says that the Serbian Minister has informed M. Zaimis that his Government would view Greek participation with pleasure and adds:—"The Government is calling to the colours eight classes of exempted men who were not included in the recent mobilisation."

Other correspondents state that M. Zaimis has sounded the Powers with a view to learning their attitude in the event of Greek participation.

BULGARIANS AND KAVALLA.

HOW IT WAS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 14.

It transpires that the Bulgarians sent an ultimatum to Colonel Hazzopoulos, commanding at Kavalla, demanding evacuation in 24 hours, otherwise the Greeks would be made prisoners.

A panic followed and a wild rush was made for boats in order to escape to Thasos. The Bashi Bazouks released criminals and the result was pillage and massacre.

British and Russians warships shelled the forts at Kavalla which were occupied by Bulgarians.

FIRE IN A BRITISH HOSPITAL.

OUT-BREAK AT LORD LUCAS' RESIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A serious fire broke out last evening at Wresthouse, betweeen Luton and Bedford, the residence of Lord Lucas, used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. Two hundred cases were safely removed.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ARSENAL AND HYDROPLANE HANGARS AT TRIESTE BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Sept. 14.

A communiqué chronicles the Italian capture of important positions by a daring climb, also a raid by twenty-two battleplanes on the Lloyd Arsenal and hydroplane hangars at Trieste. 172 bombs were dropped on railway establishments and ships being constructed. Large fires were observed.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN TOKIO.

TWICE COVERED IN ONE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.

The Russian loan opened on the 11th instant and closed the same morning in Tokio. It was twice covered, all by private subscriptions.

AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL TO LORD KITCHENER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14.

Senator Maloney has given notice of motion in favour of the erection of an Australian national memorial to Lord Kitchener.

POONA POLITICAL SENSATION.

CASE AGAINST MOULVI RAFIUDDIN.

DEFENCE STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The following answer has been filed before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in answer to the charge made against him by Gulam Ahmed of Bombay:—

"With reference to the allegation made before you by Gulam Ahmed of Matunga I beg to state as follows: That the allegations are false and maliciously made, that the document in question was written by the complainant when he was in the best of his senses in the presence of three respectable witnesses one of whom is an Honorary Magistrate of this city. The whole of the document is written in his own handwriting. The complainant's contention that he asked me several times for the return of the document is entirely false. The date on which the complaint is made has also very great significance. On the 23rd August last his Excellency the Viceroy ordered an enquiry to be made into the subject matter of the document and the news was communicated to the Press on the 25th of that month. His complaint is hurriedly brought in this court. This would clearly show what the object of this complaint is. The real person at its bottom is Mr. Ebrahim Harroon Jaffer who is explicitly mentioned in the document as the person who gave the 500 rupees to the complainant."

The case has been postponed *sine die* pending the result of the enquiries ordered by Government to be held into the election of Mr. Jinnah to the Imperial Council.

HINDENBURG'S PLANS.

WILL HE ABANDON THE VERDUN OFFENSIVE?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Marshal Hindenburg is reported to have withdrawn more troops from Verdun to defend Combles and Peronne. He has been badly beaten near all three places and has received a lesson that he cannot safely reinforce one place from another. He laid down that this could still be done, tried it and failed.

The military correspondent of "The Times" considering the possibility of Germany's collecting sufficient forces to hold back General Brussiloff while attacking Roumania, suggests that the abandonment of the Verdun enterprise might conceivably yield ten divisions for the east. An opposite comment on this is provided by his Paris colleague, who writes from Verdun that the initiative has passed entirely to the French, who are using it to excellent purpose, seizing every now and then a few hundred yards of trench and taking prisoners with such frequency, that no doubt is left in the mind of the staff that the enemy's moral is distinctly on the down grade. The Poilus are sure of victory. Every day the means of acquiring it become more and more plentiful.

HINDENBURG'S "ADVICE."

KAISER NO LONGER TO EXERCISE MILITARY POWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Agenzia Libera" learns from a German source that the Kaiser in accordance with Hindenburg's advice will henceforth refrain from exercising any real military power. He will merely visit the wounded, decorate heroes and make speeches.

ACTIVITY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH IRREGULARS PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says:—A force from Nasiriyeh killed 200 Turkish irregulars who attacked a reconnoitring party north-east of Nasiriyeh on the 9th instant. The Turks were driven northwards and large quantities of ammunition were captured or destroyed.

Our airmen raided an enemy aerodrome on the Tigris on 11th and destroyed a small camp.

SUPER-ZEPPELINS FOUND UNWIELDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:

A telegram from Berne says Super-Zeppelins have proved unwieldy and less reliable than the small earlier type.

BRITISH PRISONERS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The special committee controlling all matters relating to British prisoners of war includes Sir William Garstin.

RESERVED COMPARTMENT CASE.

MISSIONARY LADY'S EVIDENCE.

MRS. BIRD'S CONDUCT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Dulerai Desai, a merchant, charged Mr. J. Franklin, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, with assault and wrongful confinement, and head constable Vithu Sitaram of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and others with assault. Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Miss Hughes, Principal of the Zenana Mission School, Nasik, examined by the Court, said she was travelling in the compartment in question. At Ghat-Kopar a Brahmin-looking gentleman, who did not appear to be a railway official, opened the door of the compartment. Two or three Indian gentlemen entered the compartment. Eight or nine were outside. They intended to enter the compartment. Mrs. Bird at once told them to get out, saying the compartment was intended for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The guard came up, to whom Mrs. Bird reported the matter. A conversation took place between the guard and the Indian gentlemen. They all entered. The guard locked the door and said, "We shall see about this at Bombay. You will be charged." One of the Indian gentlemen replied, "We have no objection to be tried." The train started and Mrs. Bird began to speak to the Indians. She used language which was not at all proper. She said, "What do we want travelling with natives?" She said this in a sneering voice and also said, "Fools and niggers." She began it. She continued and said some more sentences which witness did not remember. She further said, "I do not know what English people are thinking of educating a set of black-faced niggers." Then witness got up and said, "Excuse me but you should not use such language. The people of India are not niggers and nobody has a right to say so."

MRS. BIRD'S REMARKS.

Then Mrs. Bird taunted witness with being a missionary, and said, "You missionaries are simply spoiling the natives. You are educating them and giving them a status above what they held previously." Witness replied "Everybody who has brains has a right to be educated." After Mrs. Bird had said all that, witness heard a Brahmin ask Mrs. Bird "What right have you to speak to us in this way?" Mrs. Bird said, "We belong to the railway and have free passes." He replied, "We are paying for our tickets and have better right to travel." Some time passed in which they went on talking. Finally Mrs. Bird called across to witness and said. "The Indian has been calling you a white-faced leper." Witness did not hear anyone say so. She did not believe any one had called her a white-faced leper. They spoke very politely and were very quiet. Mrs. Bird was talking at the top of her voice. Witness remembered all this, because when Mrs. Bird abused them one of them asked witness for her name and she then paid particular attention to what was going on. She noted down these expressions. Mrs. Bird asked the Indians, "What are you? A damned native? I will smack you in the mouth if you are not careful." Witness objected to this language Mrs. Bird was very indignant. She said the Indian wanted to know whether she was a European or an Anglo-Indian.

WHAT HAPPENED AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Continuing, witness said that when the train arrived at the Victoria Terminus the passengers wanted to get out but the door was locked. It remained locked for some time, for 7 or 8 minutes, though the doors of other compartments were opened. A crowd gathered and the guard came up. The Indians asked him to open the door but he took no notice and went straight past. One of the Brahmins said in a teasing voice, "The guard is pushing the people." The guard took no notice of the Indians' request to open the door and went away as if he had not heard it. After some-time the Indians jumped out of the carriage. Then they were seized by some people. She did not see the guard, do anything, or seizing the Indian by the throat. She saw a sepoy seizing the Indian by the shoulder. The Indian struggled to get away. Mrs. Bird came to her and lectured her on manners. A police officer came up and raised his cane as if to strike the Indians but he did not strike them. The guard went up towards the engine and she did not see him come back. She saw the Indian gentleman being taken away. Two or three persons were holding him There was only one sepoy among them. The guard was not one of them. They were two ordinary Indian passengers and a sepoy The Indian who was being taken away had his turban knocked about and his coat was disarranged. He himself was struggling to get away.

VERY POLITE.

Examined by Mr. Azad, the witness said she did not recognise or remember any railway servant getting into the compartment at Ghat-Kopar. The reason why she did not believe that the Indians had called her a white-faced leper was that they had been very polite to her. When they entered the compartment at Ghat-Kopar she wanted to remove her bag from the seat but they said "Please don't inconvenience yourself." Some railway official at Ghat-Kopar came but she did not hear any conversation on the platform as she was at the other end of the compartment. She knew nothing about names being asked for or offered.

Examined by Mr. Bowen, the witness said there was nobody in railway uniform in the compartment. When she asked Mrs. Bird not to use abusive language the Indians said, "Thank you, well done." She had read in a newspaper that they applauded her remarks and that the applause continued for half and hour, right upto the arrival of the train at the Victoria Terminus. But this did not happen She said not think her speech was worthy of such long and continued applause (Laughter.) The Indians were not excited. Until Mrs. Bird called them "black-faced niggers" they did not reply. It was witness who replied.

INDIANS KEEP QUIET.

She had always felt that she should never sit silent when Indians were insulted. She did not hear everything as the train was noisy. The Indians did not raise their voices and five or six of them did not take any part in it at all. One or two of them answered Mrs. Bird's remarks. When they came in, the Indians did not occupy the part of the carriage which was occupied by Mrs. Bird. Witness heard everything that Mrs. Bird said because she was shouting and stood up and spoke, flinging her arms about. The Indians were ordinarily quiet. When Mrs. Bird said, "What we do want travelling with the natives," none of the Indians replied. If they had replied and paid Mrs. Bird back in her own coin witness would not have interfered, but it was because they kept quiet that she interfered. She did not hear all the conversation. When the Indians came in Mrs. Bird referred them to the board. She was the first to give them offence. Witness did not know if one of the ladies in the compartment fainted but she heard that lady giving an account at the Victoria Terminus of what had happened, in a very graphic voice which was far from fainting (Laughter.) As far as she saw, the lady had not fainted. The Indians did not make a rush for the door at Ghat Kopar. If the guard had struck anybody in front of the window at the Victoria Terminus she would have seen it. She did not see the guard strike anybody. If the guard had seized any of the passengers by the throat she should have noticed that. She did not hear the lady make a complaint to the guard. It was possible, she might have made a complaint.

NOT INCONVENIENCED.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that at no time were the Indians rude to the ladies. They did not return the abuse. Her comfort was in no way interfered with, nor was that of anybody else. They occupied a part of the carriage that was not occupied by anybody else. They might have called Mrs. Bird names. This was after Mrs Bird started and was in answer to her. At the Victoria Terminus witness did not see anybody strike or go to strike the guard. She did not see any police catching hold of the Indian by the throat. The crowd had closed her sight of what was happening, so she could not see. She was seated in the compartment and the last she saw of the Indian gentleman being taken away was about ten yards from the compartment.

MRS. SHANUHAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Norah Evelyn Mary Shanuhan, examined by the Court, said she did not hear anything in the compartment as her baby was screaching in her ears. The Indians started banging their sticks and legs on the floor. Her journey from Ghat Kopar to the Victoria Terminus had been made very uncomfortable. She felt very faint and she asked the guard to open the door and let her go out.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said she did not make a complaint to the Police. She was questioned by a Police Inspector when she was at the Bori Bunder station on the day she arrived in Bombay whether her comfort had been interfered with.

Mr. Bowen, addressing the Court, said the Missionary lady had said that she did not hear all the conversation. It was quite possible that she did not hear the abuse used by the Indians.

MOST SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate said there was no doubt that the Missionary lady had given her evidence in the most straight-forward and truthful manner.

Mr. Bowen said her statement that she did not see the guard assaulting anybody, entirely exonerated the guard. She had also said that she did not see the Police holding the complainant by the throat.

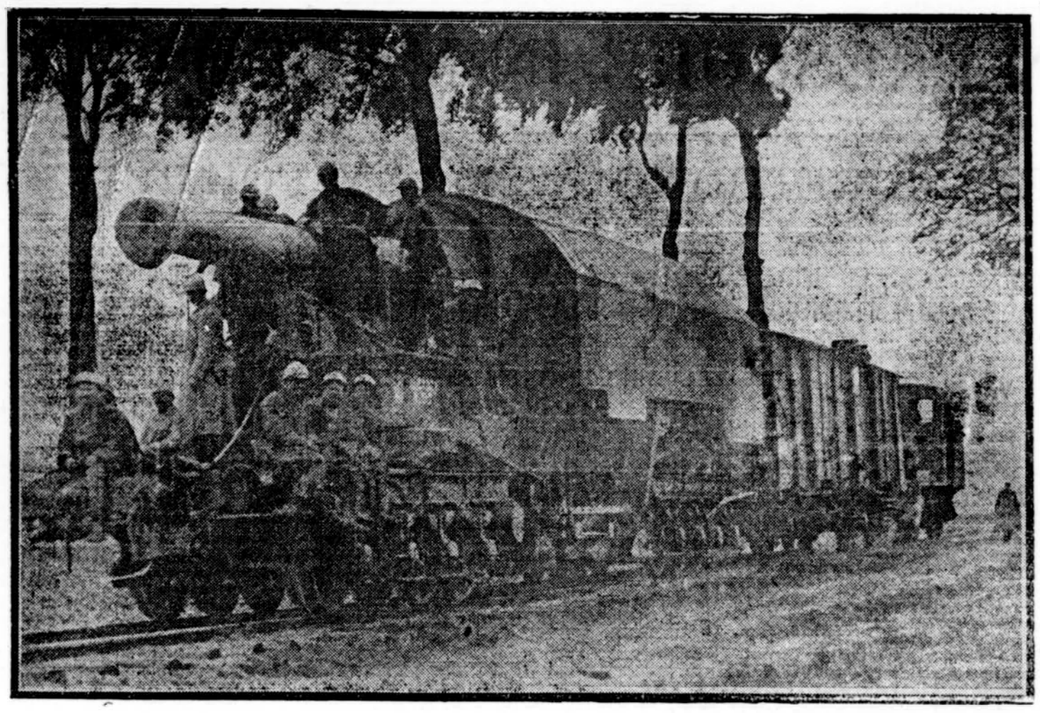
Mr. Azad, addressing the Court, said it was providential that the Missionary lady of such nobility of character was in the carriage on the day in question.

The Magistrate said that if one-half of the witnesses that came before him every day were like her, his work would become much easier.

Mr. Azad said that even if one-tenth of them were as truthful as this lady the work of the Court would be considerably lightened. They had in evidence that the door was locked by the guard. As to what happened at the Victoria Terminus Miss Hughes had not seen the guard holding the complainant by the throat. But she was not emphatic on this point and she had said she might have missed something as Mrs. Bird and the other lady were talking to her at the time. If the complainant had not received the injuries, what motive could he have for bringing the charge? It was conceivable that the assault took place beyond the ten yards. It all happened in a couple of seconds and it was possible that she did not see all that happened there. Merely struggling would not give the marks which the complainant had on his person.

The Magistrate said he would deliver his decision on Thursday at 3-30.

A BIG FRENCH GUN WITH ARMOURED TURRET.



Reproduced from the "Sphere."

The above illustration shows one of the heavier pieces employed by the French dur ing their offensive south of the Somme river; the huge gun moves along a railway line constructed across the plain, and has, there fore, great mobility and improved effect on the enemy. The gunners are sheltered, when in action, in the armoured gun-turret. The second covered truck conveys the shells. Behind is the locomotive.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN LAHORE.

PROPRIETOR OF PRESS AND IMAM UNDER ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

In pursuance of a telegraphic message received from Simla, Superintendent Glascock and the City Inspector of Police today searched the Rifah-I-Am Press in Lahore and seized several Urdu books. The proprietor, Abdul Haq, was also arrested near the railway station. His ancestral house as well as that of the Imam of the Sufi Mosque in Kashmere was also searched The police carried away two trunks full of the Defence of India Act.

LATER.

In connection with the police raids and searches under the Defence of India Act it is understood that Abdul Haq, proprietor of the Rifah-I-Am Steam Press, and Mahomed Ahmed, the Imam of the Sufi Mosque, are both under arrest and in the lock-up and that the press and private residence as well as the ancestral house of Abdul Haq are under police surveillance. The police carried away two trunks full of Urdu literature, correspondence and a rifle belonging to the press.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon has become Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Government of India have approved of the deputation of Mr. Todhunter, Secretary, Municipal Department, Madras for four months to investigate and report on he condition of labour recruiting from Southern India for Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

Nawab Syed Nasir Hussein of Patna has been elected President of the forthcoming annual sessions of the All-India Urdu Conference to be held during Christmas very likely at Lucknow, or failing there at Aligarh.

The first batch of recruits for the Bengalee Double Company passed Lahore en route to Nowshera on Friday morning and received rousing reception from the local Bengalee gentlemen who entertained them. They were expected last night, but they had to halt at Ambala for a few hours owing to the train having missed connection.

INDIAN CATTLE AND ENGLISH BREEDS.

FIGHTING AGAINST AN OLD PREJUDICE.

It is always difficult to fight with success against English prejudice in any matter where old systems have taken root, and here is an instance of it, says Mr. G. Brooke, Raja of Sarawak, writing to the "Morning Post."

In introducing a few Indian cattle, three in number, which was done at great expense and was fully known by the British authorities in the British Settlement of Singapore, the cattle being passed there as sound by the Government veterinary surgeon before being shipped in that place, my wish was to ascertain if these animals could stand the climate and food of England, as well as to see if the farmers would mix them to breed with their present breed of cattle. I have been farming in Sarawak for the last forty years and obtaining English Shorthorn bulls and mixing them for breeding and mixing purposes with the native breed, and for the last ten to fifteen years I have introduced the Indian breed and found much benefit from this cross. The milk has much increased, and is of a quality quite equal to that obtained in England. The cows are stronger, require less care, and produce more milk. My farm in Sarawak in managed by a man brought up on a farm in Gloucestershire, who thoroughly understands the management of cattel. My stock at the present time consists of one hundred milch cows and heifers, and produces three thonsand quart bottles of milk monthly.

The melancholy ending of my worthy intention to try to improve the breed of cattle in England has been that on their arrival in London the Minister of Agriculture ordered the cattle to be seized, and now they are kept in the Regent's Park Gardens of the Zoological Society or given by order to that association. One naturally asks why the Indian race of cattle should be excluded from the intermixing of the various breeds that are now in the veins of cattle in the British Isles. The fact of the disease among the cattle in England leads one to suppose that it is principally, not wholly, caused by interbreeding, and shows the necessity of foreign mixture to counteract weakness produced by over mixture from one stock. This proved beyond doubt both in the vegetable and in the animal kingdom—with poultry and all other living creatures which die in the end from exhaustion, microbes, and parasites, just as the phylloxera killed the cognac grape, etc.

So the restriction on foreign animals being imported seems to have the very contrary result to what the law intended, *i.e.*, preservation of cattle.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The mortality from plague in India during week ending the 9th September was 5,169 cases, of which 3,844 proved fatal. In the provinces the figures were as follow:—1,627 deaths in Bombay, 225 in Madras, 40 in Bihar and Orissa, 86 in the United Provinces, 392 in the Mysore State, 10 in the Punjab, 34 in Burma, 504 in the Central Provinces, 910 in Hyderabad and 16 in Central India.

Owing to Sister Candide, one of the nuns in the Poona Convent, contracting plague, the entertainment in aid of the Belgian Children's fund which was to have taken place at the convent yesterday evening in presence of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon has had to be abandoned. The Convent School has been closed for a fortnight.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and the Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 2nd September are more by Rs. 2,51,07,651 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-1916.

It is notified that the Government of India has authorised the National Medical College situated in Calcutta to grant certificates of attendance, and proficiency to such students as shall have passed the fourth year's examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March.

TRANSPORT FAILURE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY'S INDICTMENT.

In a letter written from Mesopotamia about 10 days before his death Sir Victor Horsley communicated to the Editor of the "British Medical Journal" facts and opinions relating to the Army medical arrangements in Mesopotamia. It is stated that the three main points of the letter are:—

First, that it was written in order that the case of the responsible medical officers in Mesopotamia should not be prejudiced, as he feared it might be, through the report of the Vincent Commission; secondly, that the appalling failures in the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia were due to the utterly defective transport; and, thirdly, that the failure was bound up with the question of the present extremely unsatisfactory relation between the financial department of the Indian Government and the medical services.

With regard to the first point, the "British Medical Journal" states that early this year the information in private letters from officers serving in Mesopotamia which had reached this country produced a very unfavourable impression, amounting to a belief that a serious breakdown had occurred and was not being remedied. The Government of India appointed a scratch Commission to go to Mesopotamia and report. It consisted of Sir William Vincent, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service with judicial experience, and Major-General Bingley, an Indian Staff officer recently appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army in India. Afterwards Mr. Ridsdale, a London business man who had done admirable work on the British Red Cross Committee in London, and who had gone to Egypt as its Commissioner, was asked to go on to India and Mesopotamia and join the Commission. He, however, arrived at Basra, the Mesopotamian base, after Sir William Vincent and General Bingley had completed the taking of the main evidence.

Sir Victor Horsley's letter states that the whole of the terrible failures in Mesopotamia "are due to the non-provision of transport. There never has been in this country adequate transport for food, and there never (until March, when our solitary hospital steamer arrived) has been any medical transport whatever; nothing but the foulest store barges and steamers used on their return journey to the base to carry the sick and wounded."

The "British Medical Journal" refrains from discussing Sir Victor Horsley's third point—namely, the unsatisfactory relations between the Finance Department of the Government of India and the Indian Medical Service, but suggests that "the cheeseparing policy of the Finance Department is not exercised against the medical services only, but that every branch of the Army in India suffers from the same cause."

ILL-ADVISED PROCEEDINGS.

STATION-MASTER AND A PASSENGER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

At the High Court this afternoon Justices Choudhuri and Newbould disposed of a rule issued on behalf of Bhola Dutt Panth, station-master, Kalimpong, against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling directing the prosecution of the petitioner for lodging a false complaint. The facts of the case are that one day Mr. H. T. Lewis was found travelling without luggage and servants' tickets. The station-master demanded tickets at which Mr. Lewis entered the station-master's room cane in hand and pulled him. The petitioner reported the matter to the police who declared the charge as false. The station-master was asked to show cause and he said before the magistrate that his case was true. The inquiring magistrate held thehre was a basis of truth in the complaint but that the station-master had acted hastily. He also held that the station-master was not assaulted but that Mr. Lewis simply placed his cane on the petitioner's back and pulled him merely to draw his attention. Their Lordships quashed the proceedings holding it as ill-advised.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society have received the following appreciation from the Adjutant, 1/1 Gurkha Rifles:—We received to-day 7 parcels containing in all 164 khaki twill shirts. You would hardly believe how welcome a gift this is. Please accept the sincere thanks of a unit for the most timely offering.

(Continued from Column 6).

thing to discuss which has a bearing on the way in which Germans and Austrians regard Hungary. A traveller who has arrived here form Switzerland has told a story to the newspapers which has caused great indignation. He said that at Salzburg, a town on the Austro-German frontier, he saw, on the German side of the station building, a placard which stated: "Notice. If you travel to Budapest beware of the pick-pockets there." This warning does not please the Hungarians, and, as the "Az Est" puts it, "it is remarkable that the Germans, who are a nation of statisticians, do not know that in Berlin and in Vienna the offences committed by pick-pockets are ten times as numerous as they are in Budapest, and that they have the cheek to caution the travellers three hundred miles from Budapest concerning our thieves." The other papers are more severe. They say sarcastically that "little pin-pricks are not the means of strengthening friendship" and that "we shall have to placard our opinions too about our friends in Germany and brothers-in-law"—the Austrians are thus designated—"in our railway stations." At last we have arrived at the stage when the Germans call us a nation of pick-pockets. What will come next?

DEFENCE OF HUNGARY.

CROWN PRINCE'S NEW COMMAND.

MISGIVING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The battels in the Carpathians extend now from the Roumanian frontier as far as Delatyn, and it appears that owing to the arrival of German reinforcements the initiative has passed into the hands of the Austro-Germanic forces, writes the Budapest correspondent of the "Morning Post." At least the correspondents in the Carpathians report that definite successes have been gained by the Allies wherever they have attacked, and it is stated that they have advanced in the region of Kirlibaba and north of the Capul height, as well as on the right bank of the Black Czeremos. The chief command in the lower sector of the front, that is, from the Eastern Galician front to the Roumanian frontier, is held by the Heir to the Throne, the Archduke Karl Franz Joseph, the "hero who is defending the Hungarian plains from invasion," a description which has been applied, no doubt, with a deeper purpose than would readily occur to one. It sounds well to state that "the future King of Hungary is defending the wooded Carpathians against the Slav invasion." and the *communiqués* never omit a reference to this historic role of the Archduke, who, however, failed to conduct with success the offensive against the Italians in the Trentino. Despite the fact that he has proved to be one of the greatest misfortunes of the Austrian Army, and the greatest imbecile among the Austrian generals, the defence of the Hungarian frontiers has been entrusted to him, a task which, considering the fury and and determination of the Russian attacks, calls for a general at least of the type of Koevess or Hindenburg. The Crown Prince had a special desire to show his love for Hungary, and he therefore secured for himself the chief command on her frontiers. In this position he is ruining Hungary, but as his appointment was due to a Royal wish Hungary will have to put up with invasion rather than to express dissatisfaction with the Royal desire. The Archduke is opposed in this most difficult terrain to General Litchitsky, one of the ablest generals the Russians ever had; yet the Crown Prince is a very young man with little or no experience, one of whose convictions is that "one must attack, even with inferior forces, in order to gain victories," and that an offensive is the only move when in a tight corner. This may be regarded as sound strategy or policy if it succeeds, and as he adopted it when, on July 26, he took over the command of the forces in this sector, and actually gained some ground at three different points, the official and semi-official reports and bulletins praise him without stint. Anxiety, however, is felt with reference to the ultimate issue. This is the first occasion on which he has been in command of German as well as Austro-Hungarian forces. Still, as he gained much experience of fighting in mountainous regions during his operations against the Italians, when he marched towards the Sette Communi, it is said that he is "specially fitted to lead men in the Carpathians." The future will show if this view is or is not justified.

TURCO-GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The German troops under the Archduke Karl Franz Joseph are said to have come from Germany and not from the northern front in Poland and that they number seven divisions. No doubt this announcement has somewhat diminished the feeling of anxiety in Hungary. The fact is that the demands made on the German military authorities for reinforcements were so urgent and so convincing that they had to comply with them, even at the risk of their own safety on other fronts. It is understood here that the Hungarian Government and the envoys despatched to the German capital and headquarters made it quite clear that unless the Germans co-operated as they did in 1914-1915, when the Russians were in the Carpathians, a very strong wave of ill-feeling towards the Germans would sweep over the country. They were also told that should Hungary be invaded on a large scale the Government could not guarantee a continuance of the co-operation of the Hungarians elsewhere or the maintenance of order within the country. The Germans had no other choice but to send some of their men, and although some Turkish divisions have also arrived, at the instance of the Germans, the losses have been so appalling since the beginning of June that neither the twenty Turkish divisions promised nor the seven German divisions will effect much improvement in the situation. It is said that so far only five divisions have arrived from Turkey, most of them units who fought at Gallipoli. The Turkish soldiers in their conversations with journalists always talk of the Peninsula and of the fine fighting and fairness of the English and Colonial troops to whom they were opposed there. At least twenty articles containing accounts of interviews with Turkish officers have appeared in the Hungarian Press, and in every case the story was the same—that the English were fine and noble enemies. At all these interviews English was spoken, for the Turkish officers, at least the majority of them, prefer to speak English rather than German, a language very few of them understand.

A GERMAN PIN-PRICK.

The newspapers have again some-

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a Common Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. YACOOB IBRAHIM SAYANI.

The accused, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, was charged with committing criminal breach of trust with regard to certain documents, namely title deeds of certain property belonging to the complainant, and also of using as genuine forged documents, knowing them to be forged.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. R. D. Batliwala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Daver, instructed by Mr. Thakordas of Messrs. Muljee and Thakordas and Mr. De Quodros, pleader, appeaed for the defence.

Mr. Velinkar in opening the case for the Crown, said that the complainant, Hazi Mahomad Ismail Hazi Rahimtulia, was a landed proprietor and owned ten or eleven properties in Bombay. One of these was in a locality called the Mustan Tank Road. So far back as in May 1911, the accused, a vakil of the High Court, was employed as a clerk at Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, solicitors. The complainant knew the accused who, as vakil, was advising him and doing some work for him. The complainant had a bundle of papers relating to his estate which he wanted the accused to sort out and arrange properly. After this bundle was handed over to the accused, the complainant wanted to mortgage his property at Chambur Gali and for this purpose he asked the accused to return his papers. At this time the accused was studying for the solicitor's examination and after some months when the complainant asked him for his papers, the accused put him off from time to time by saying that he was very busy with his studies with the result that these papers remained in the accused's possession for a long time. In 1914, the accused after much difficulty returned some papers to the complainant saying that these were all the papers he had with him, belonging to the complainant. It appeared that in August 1914, the complainant had occasion to mortgage his property at Jackeria Masjid and he wanted the title deeds of the property. On looking into the papers, it was found that the last conveyance with regard to this property was missing. On writing to the accused through his attorneys, Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsey, the accused replied that there were no more documents with him. In January 1915, the complainant got a solicitor's clerk called Manilal to help him in sorting out the papers and then he discovered that all his title deeds with regard to the Mustan Tank Road property were missing. The complainant then asked several estate-brokers to inform him, if any documents regarding his Mustan Tank property were found in the market.

MORTGAGED TO A MARWARI.

Karim Gulam Hussein an estate-broker, gave information to a clerk of the complainant, that these documents were with a Marwari named Keshla Kusha. Whereupon the complainant, accompanied by a pleader's clerk, went to the Marwari, and on taking inspection of the papers found the eight title deeds relating to his Mustan Tank Road property among them, and it was also discovered that Rs. 6,000 were advanced to the accused, by the Marwari on an equitable mortgage by the deposit of these title deeds. The complainant thereupon went to the police who on inquiring found that so far back as July 1913, the accused took these title deeds to one Saleh Mahomad Nurani and borrowed Rs. 3,200 from him. The complainant had never authorised the accused to mortgage these documents and none of these moneys had come to the complainant. In May 1916, the accused told another solicitor's clerk to arrange for a loan of Rs. 5,000 on the title deeds of the Mustan Tank Road property.

A Marwari after inspecting the property was found ready to advance the sum and he instructed a bond-writer, named Dattatrya Ghandi, to examine the title deeds and draw up the necessary legal documents. Later on, the bond-writer was taken by the accused to Saleh Mahomad Nurani's place where he saw the eight title deeds; and the bond-writer advised the Marwari that there was no harm in advancing the sum; and the bond-writer made a draft of the mortgage agreement which was approved by the accused on behalf of the complainant and then he engrossed it on a paper bearing a Rs. 4-8 stamp. The accused took this document away and promised to return it on the following day. On the next day when he brought the papers back to the bond-writer, the papers bore what purported to be the signature of the complainant. The case for the prosecution was that this was a forgery and that the signature was inked over on a pencil tracing.

The bond-writer asked the accused where the complainant Kazi was. He assured the bond-writer that Kazi being a busy man had to leave Bombay, that was Kazi's signature and the accused himself had attested the document, and that everything was in order. On this, the Marwari accepted the document as genuine and was ready to advance him Rs. 5,000. The bond-writer and the accused then went to Saleh Mahomad Nurani's place where the accused made up his account and found that Rs. 3,250 were due to Saleh Mahomad which were paid by the accused and the eight documents were taken charge of by the bond-writer.

On the same day the accused brought another paper, purporting to be a letter from Kazi, the complainant, authorising the bond-writer to hand over the money remaining after paying off Saleh Mahomad Nurani to Sayani, the accused. The prosecution submitted that this letter also was a forgery. After Saleh Mahomad had been paid off the writings were brought to the office and there the bond-writer noticed that there were certain interlineations in ink which required to be initialled. As the mortgagor was not in Bombay they were not initialled but the accused assured the bond-writer, that he would get them initialled by Kazi subsequently. The bond-writer, however, kept back part of Rs. 1,750 till the accused got these interlineations initialled. Part of the money was paid to the accused and he had signed the receipt-clause.

On or about the 5th of June, six or seven days later, the accused came to the bond-writer and on this occasion he brought a power of attorney purporting to be given to Lim in the presence of, and attested by a solicitor and J. P., Mr. Jehangir Rustamjee Patell, dated the 5th June. The power of attorney authorised the accused to initial the interlineations. He also brought a copy of the power and he asked for the balance of money kept back by the bond-writer. The bond-writer then allowed him to initial the interlineations and handed over the balance to the accused.

Inquiries made by the police have showed that the accused purchased from a licensed vendor a five-rupee stamped paper and forged a power of attorney in the name of the complainant Kazi. Mr. Patell, the solicitor, would say that not on the 5th of June or on any other day did he attest any power of attorney to Yacoob from Kazi. The original power was not forthcoming but they had a "true copy" stated as such by Yacoob.

Later on, the accused wanted a further loan of Rs. 1,000 on the security of the same documents. The Marwari wanted a further document, which was prepared by the bond-writer. Rs. 1,000 were advanced, the old documents were cancelled and the new document was substituted in their place.

Ultimately the accused was arrested and placed before a Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions for trial on the above charges.

The case is proceeding.

OLD OFFENDER GETS FIVE YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a Common Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. SURYA RATNOO.

The accused was charged with housebreaking by night and theft of copper vessels from a shop belonging to one Prithiraj Budhajee at D'Lisle Road. The shop was broken open by the accused on 26th August, at 2-30 p.m., a lot of pots and pans were stolen from the shop by the accused. He was putting them in a gunny bag when the noise awoke one of the neighbours who raised an alarm. The accused tried to run away but was handed over to the Police.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the prosecution.

The accused was found guilty by an unanimous verdict of the jury and as he was an old offender, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INJUDICIOUS ACTIVITY OF THE POLICE

WANT OF DISCRETION ON PART OF MAGISTRACY.

MAHOMED NATHOO AND OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decison of Mr. S. F. A. Edroos City Majistrate of Ahmedabad. The petitimers along with four others were prosecuted for an alleged offence of gambling under section 12 of the Bombay Gambling Act of 1887. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence charged and convicted and sentenced them to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The facts alleged are briefly these:—

The accused with some other persons who were acquitted by the Magistrate, were playing with cards for money in a public place called Daskroi Mosque. The cards and money were found on the stake and more money on the persons of the accused. The accused themselves admitted that at the stated time they were all in the said place, though they said that they went there only because it was a cool place and it was hot elsewhere. The police on receiving information raided the place and arrested the accused and put them before the Magistrate.

The City Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "The Daskori Mosque is surely not a place for people to go and rest in the afternoon. It was regularly used as a mosque before and is now reserved as a public ancient monument of architecture, open to the public for its famous ancient architecture. Generally outside persons visit it out of curiosity. It is clear that the accused congregated not for the moral function of prayers or in curiosity, but for gambling as the prosecution evidence conclusively proved. As to the punishment, gambling is reported to be goin on on a very large scale in the city and is managed so cleverly, probably through conniance of the police subordinates, that detections are rare. Besides lighter punishments had no checking effect. This is a case of gambling by Mahomedans in their own sacred place which must be considered to be a sacrilege."

Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed: "We think it a pity that the gambling laws through the injudicious activity of the police and want of discretion on the part of the Magistracy, should sometmes be worked so harshly as they have been in this case. Without going into a discussion of the points raised by the learned counsel for the applicants it will be sufficient to say that every feature of the case convinces us that it was of the most trifling character and one which might have been passed over by the police with a caution or if brought before the Magistrate dealt with by him in a very different way from that in which he has dealt with these offenders. The are peons and mill hands, and on that hot afternoon betook themselves to the cool shades of the Daskroi Masjid, where adopting the Magistrate's finding of fact they were amusing themselves by playing cards for very insignificant stakes. The police raided the place and dragged nine of these persons before the Magistrate who convicted five of them and actually sentenced them to 15 days' imprisonment. Such a sentence in such circumstances appears to us to be monstrous and altogether out of proportion to the criminality of the acts charged. If the police had thought it worth while to bring such persons before a Magistrate on such charges, we should have thought that the Magistrate would have seen that this was a serious matter, and if he had felt it necessary upon the evidence to convict the accused persons at all, he would have let them go with a small fine. Unfortunately, they appear to have undergone seven days imprisonment before they were released on bail by this High Court.

We therefore now remit the unexpired portion of the sentence, we do not interfere with the conviction, because in the circumstances there is no occasion for us to do so."

Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

956-16.—Crawford B and Co., The Bank of Bombay v B K Bomonji and ors.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

C C 963-16—Payne and Co. The Standard Bank Ltd v Vallabhdas Ravji and anr, Tyabji D and Co, 24-8-16.

115-16—Captain and Vaidya, Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein v Messrs Pauling and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, 8-9-16.

780-16—Soonderdas and Co, Dwarkadas Lalloobhai v. Damyantibai, Motichand and D, 12-9-16.

LIST B (COUNSEL.

Sect 8210-16—Pocha and Co, Varajdas Harkisondas v Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Notice 5-9-16.

730-14—Motichand and D, The Administrator-General of Bombay v Indrasing Jasraj and ors, Merwanji K and Co., 12-9-16.

916-16—Merwanji K and Co, Meheralli Haji Jetha v Cassamally Jafferbhoy, Smetham B and Co, 13-9-16.

ON POINT OF JURISDICTION (IN COURT).

695-16—Rustomji and G, Gopal Krishna and anr v Bapuji Govind Khale, Captain and V, Part heard, Ch. Sd. 14-9-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

349-16—Merwanji K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard, Not to be called on till 18-9-16.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker, & ors, Rustomji & G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a pauper), Haji Hasean Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

614-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji and ors, Madhowji K & Ch, Tyabji D and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.

S C Ct. 460-16767-15.—Bhimji and Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram v. Harkisondas Rambhagat & anr, Mulla and M.

1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D and P.

197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mulibai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash and Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Banuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm v. Abdeally Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

On the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER JUDGMENT AND COSTS.

215-16.—Captain & V, Shapurji Sorabji Kawarana & ors v. Ebrahimbhai Kadibhoy, Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai B Wadia, and anr, Manecklal and Co., Wadia G & Co., Not to be called till 18-9-16.

1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibai, Edgelow G W Co., Tyabji D & Co.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand, and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne & Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji, & ors, Edg G W & Co., Mulji & Tha., Not to be called on till 18-9-16.

1416-15.—Unwalla P & P., Gopinath Janardhan Warekar & anr v. Bhicaji Ramji Warkar & ors, Rustom & Gir, G W Pandya.

573-15.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Merwanji K & Co.

1006-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hiralal Ramgopal, a firm v. Shrinarayen Ramchand, & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

1009-15.—Malvi H. M & R, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shrinarayan Ramchandra & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Shamchandra Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxman Jairam, Patell & Ezekiel.

983-15.—Matu J & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Lalji Meghji, and ors, Capt. & V, Ard H D & Co.

353-15.—Motichand & D, Kishrichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

431-15.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Jamsetji H Billimoria & Co., a firm, v. Dheraji Navalmal, N C Dalal.

684-16.—Smetham B & Co., Jijibhai Jehangir Khambatta v. Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta, & anr, Wadia G & Co., Diksbit D & P.

710-16.—Matu J & M, Jugjiwandas Motichand, a firm, & ors v. Manohardas Dayal & Co., a firm, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch.

724-16.—C P D'Cunha, Rose Vaz v. Michael Frank Vaz & anr, D J Mantri.

725-16.—Merwanji K & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Thomas Crispin De Souza, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

A Comilla message states that armed dacoity is reported from the village of Lalitashar. The dacoits were pursued by the villagers and in the fight that ensued one of the dacoits was shot and several villagers seriously injured.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PROSECUTION OF TAXI-DRIVERS.

QUESTION OF HIRE BEYOND BOMBAY LIMITS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hobson charged Darabsha Dallonji Bhathena, driver of taxi car No. 4730, with contravening rule No. 46 of the Bombay Plying for Hire Rules, in that he refused to accept a legal fare while he was standing on the University Road stand. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. N. Caroe solicitor, said that about 11-30 p.m. on the 25th August he got into the accused's taxi which was first in the row on the stand near the National Bank and told him to drive him to Pali Hill, Bandra. The accused refused. Mr. Caroe said he would report him to the police, when the accused said he had no petrol. He then asked the driver of the second car to drive him to Pali Hill and the latter said he had no head-lights, but he took him to the Yacht Club.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said he could not say whether the accused's statement that he had no petrol was true or false.

Two witnesses for the defence deposed that the accused had been to the Motor Equipment Company and the Bombay Cycle Agency to purchase petrol but could not get it on account of shortage.

Mr. Nariman said the point at issue was whether the accused was bound to take a passenger outside the limits of the town and island of Bombay. The rules for plying were applicable to Bombay and Salsette, but the schedule of fares given therein were for Bombay only, that is to say, for a radius of five miles from the Victoria Terminus, and the accused was bound to accept fares travelling within that distance only. Bandra was not within the limits of the town and island of Bombay, besides, supposing a driver took a fare to Bandra and the latter refused to pay the hire mere where was he to sue him for payment, in Bombay or at Bandra, as the schedule of fares was for the town of Bombay only and there was no basis on which he could proceed?

The Magistrate enquired under which rule a taxi driver could be punished for refusing to drive a passenger outside the jurisdiction of Bombay?

Mr. Hobson said that in that case the driver might take him to the extreme limit of Bombay.

The Magistrate enquired how a driver could be punished for refusing to take a fare to Pali Hill from Bombay?

Mr. Hobson said he could not be compelled to take a passenger outside the limit of Bombay.

The case was then called on in which Bapuji Sorabji, driver of the second car, was also charged under the same rule.

The Magistrate said the head-line of the rules showed that they applied equally to Bombay and Salsette.

Mr. Nariman submitted that the schedule given there was only for the town and island of Bombay and the schedule of fare for Salsette had not been included in them. Evidently it was left to the driver and the passenger to arrange the fare when the drive was beyond the limits of Bombay.

In reply to an enquiry by the Magistrate as to the distance a taxi driver could take his fare under his license, Mr. Hobson said he could take him to Bandra but he could not ply for hire within the limits of Bandra under that license.

The Magistrate said he would consider the matter which involved a point of importance to the public and deliver his decision on Tuesday.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

PATHAN GETS THREE MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Talekhan Alikhan, a Pathan, with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license on the 14th September at Duncan Road. The accused was convicted and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HURT AND WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

On the 14th instant before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Samuel Solomon, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, charged (1) Eliza Rahamin, (2) Jacob Abraham and (3) Ezekiel Abraham, Bene Israelites, with having caused him hurt and wrongful restraint on the 26th of the last month. After hearing both the parties the learned Magistrate discharged the third accused, sentenced the first and second accuseds to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and Rs. 2-8-0 as costs.

Mr. E. J. Vas appeared for the complainant and Mr. Balubhai Desai for the accused.

MURDER BY A POLICE OFFICER.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Mr. Barron, Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore, has passed orders in the case in which Bhola Ram, a police constable in Kasur Thana, was charged with having murdered one Nihal Chand of Athilpur.

The case against the accused was that Nihal Chand objected to the accused's frequent visits to one Santua's wife who was under his charge, being a close relation of his, and this apparently annoyed the accused. One day while Nihal Chand was playing chess near the Athilpur railway station the accused attacked him from behind with a hatchet and inflicted grievous injuries which proved fatal. The Judge found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The accused has appealed and the appeal will come up before the vacation bench of the Chief Court shortly.

CONSTITUTION OF LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD.

MOSLEMS OBJECT TO HINDUS' REQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

A meeting of the Moslems was held yesterday to protest against the request of Hindus to increase the strength of the municipal board from 30 to 36.

It was resolved that in order to protect the rights of Mussalmans under the Municipalities Act the Local Government be asked to give one of the additional seats to "Wasiqadars" and Government pensioners who occupy an important position in the city.

NOTED ANTIQUARY DEAD.

DISCOVERER OF THE FAMOUS PILTDOWN SKULL.

The death took place in mail week at Lewes of Mr. Charles Dawson, clerk to Uckfield magistrates, and an antiquary of considerable repute. His name will always be associated with the discovery of what is known as the Piltdown skull.

Seldom has any discovery aroused such interest in the world of science as that by Mr. Dawson of the Piltdown skull, which linked modern man very closely in some respects with the anthropoid apes, marking, as it did, the most notable advance ever made in England in our knowledge of the ancestry of man. Walking along the road from Lewes into the Weald, Mr. Dawson noticed that it had been recently mended by peculiar flints which he traced to a place near Piltdown Common. On examination he found that labourers had dug out a "thing like a cocoanut," and thrown the pieces on a rubbish heap. From that rubbish heap the greater part of a human skull was recovered, and the lower part subsequently dug from the undisturbed gravel.

It is generally believed to be the skull of a woman, and the geological evidence of the strata in which it was found shows that she lived at least as long ago as when the bed of the North Sea and the English Channel were dry land. The skull was the oldest ever found, and belonged to the lowest type of human being. The woman could not speak more than a chimpanzee, which she probably resembled, though certain features in the brain which characterise the human race were just beginning to show. She probably belonged to a race of wandering hunters, who had no domestic animals, who were without knowledge of fire, and who ate uncooked, unwashed vegetables and roots. The find was of capital importance from the light it threw on the problem of man's ancestry and Professor Keith, on examining the relic, declared that Mr. Dawson and Dr. Smith Woodward, who co-operated with him, had discovered what scientists had been hunting for for forty years—human remains dating from before the beginning of the first of the great glacial periods.

A STORY OF THE KAISER.

CROWN PRINCE'S WAGER

Two stories, one concerning the Kaiser, the other the Crown Prince, brought by members of the party of the recently released prisoners from Germany, are worth telling, writes the "Daily News" correspondent from Berne.

In January last, on the Imperial birthday, the Kaiser suddenly decided to visit the prisoners' camp at Alton-Gradu, near Berlin. In traversing the camp garden the Emperor noticed that many of the French prisoners belonged to a regiment which had taken part in some fierce fighting early in the war near Stenay, on the Meuse.

"So some of you were at Stenay," he said, stopping before a group. "My son is now there. He is having an excellent time there. A pretty town is Stenay. I believe all the girls there want you back again."

The cook in the kitchen at this camp was a member of the well-known aristocratic French family Goutant-Biren, "Curious I should meet you here," said the Kaiser. "I knew your uncle when he was French Ambassador at Vienna—a very charming fellow. I hope the food is good here."

The second story refers to the interview before Verdun between the Crown Prince and Major Raynal, the heroic commander of the Fort of Vaux.

"My felicitations," said the Crown Prince, and seeing that the prisoner lacked a sword he took one from a German officer standing near and handed it to him. "Your resistance has been splendid," went on the Crown Prince, "but you cannot stop us. I bet you a case of champagne I shall be in Verdun before the end of July."

My informant hoped that, having lost his wager, the Crown Prince has sent the champagne.

GERMAN AERIAL TACTICS,

METHODS DESCRIBED,

The following description of the German aerial tactics, has been given by an eye-witness to the "Madras Mail": "They wait at about 16,000 ft., or 17,0000 ft. high and keep out of our way when we are travelling in a bunch, say at 13,000 ft., but the moment one of us gets left behind or loses the rest, three or four of them, generally Fokkers, will swoop down 2,000 ft. or 3,000 ft. and fire 1,000 rounds at the wretched fellow from behind. They then go on diving down to 2,000 ft. or 3,000 ft. and make for home. In these tactics they excel and have cultivated none other for eighteen months. I believe it is an amazing sight, and we cannot think how they rig their busses to do it. On the same level they will never fight, and if met with again duck their noses down and dive perpendicularly. Immediately over their lines and above their own "Archies" they course along at say 7,000ft. in the hope that we may be tempted to go

BANKIPORE SEDITION CASE.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Sept. 14.

The Special Commissioner to-day concluded the hearing of a sedition case against Raghubir Prasad.

The accused in his statement to the court said he had acted as a spy of the C.I.D., and done things at the latter's instigation. The court disbelieved this plea, and convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

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Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from September 1st, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

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The subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

The Success of Patrick MacGill

Patrick MacGill's leap into fame as a writer of the realistic school has been one of the literary events of recent years. Three years ago he was unknown, now his name and work are familiar to readers throughout the English-speaking world.

"CHILDREN OF THE DEAD END" was a literary sensation. The autobiography of a navvy was something new and strange to the reading public, and ten thousand copies were called for within fifteen days of publication.

Of Patrick MacGill's latest book, THE GREAT PUSH, the first British Edition consists of 25,000 copies. In it he tells of one of the most thrilling episodes in the Great War—the story of Loos.

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When you are looking for something to send, do not say "That is not worth sending." It is. And do not say "That is too valuable to send." It isn't. The Committee would just as soon receive a Motor Car as a reel of cotton.

TWO By collecting goods from your friends or inducing them to interest themselves in the sale by sending articles.

THREE In the very unlikely event of not being able to assist with articles, to send a gift of money to the Committee. Our present object is not to appeal for subscriptions, but we need them all the same and they will be appreciated.

FOUR By attending the Great Sale and buying.

FIVE By taking tickets in the Monster Lucky Bag, and prevailing upon your friends to do likewise.

SIX By going to the Fete in Elphinstone Circle Garden and patronizing the various side shows provided.

ALL HELP IS HELP FOR OUR MEN AT THE FRONT AND FOR OUR WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL. WHATEVER YOU DO, YOU WILL HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT YOU ARE HELPING THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR YOU.

Articles will be received from to-day to 31st October (10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.) at the Honorary Secretary's Office, Great War Sale, Women's Branch, Mayo Road, Bombay. Bulky ones, pieces of furniture, animals, bales of cotton and such like should be notified but retained by the donors until advice is received as to where and when they should be forwarded.

Don't put off sending or notifying your contribution until the last day. Let it be early. List of Gifts with the names of the donors will be published in the Official Catalogues.

TERRITORIAL SYSTEM FOR INDIA.

ITS DECISIVE ADVANTAGES

DURATION OF EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

"Scrutator," discussing in the "Westminster Gazette" the proposals which have been drawn up for the formation of Territorial battalions in India, officered like the Imperial Service contingents by Indians but with British adjutants and inspectors, says that in view of the heavy drain of the war upon the present recruiting material it is highly desirable to widen the range of recruitment in India.

Obviously (he continues) a Territorial scheme must be developed from stage to stage. The first of these would be concerned with the raising of the new battalions and the training of both officers and men. Local patriotism would best be stimulated by finding the officers among young members of the leading families of the distinctive areas from which the rank and file were enlisted, though there must be a stiffening of Indian commissioned officers drawn from the existing Army. An essential element of success is that of hearty co-operation between the civil and military authorities—a desideratum not always obtained under existing methods of recruitment. The District Officer should have a real share in the establishment of the system, while abstaining from interference in matters of discipline and the training of regiments. After consulting the military supervising officers, he should make recommendations for commissions, and these should be forwarded by Commissioners to the local Governments for decision, after obtaining the opinion in writing in each case of the General Officer Commanding the Division. Non-official local influence and interest should be utilised and encouraged by the formation of district councils. In short, the raising of the regiments must in its broader aspects be undertaken by the head of the district, while administration must be the work of the military officer specially deputed to command. He and his fellow British officers should be men of tact, able to understand the Indian point of view, and capable of a hearty enthusiasm for the scheme. They should be sufficiently well paid to make selection reasonably attractive.

WHAT WILL BE REQUIRED.

Under the much more favourable conditions existing in this country the Territorial system required assiduous nursing before it became the backbone of Army expansion for the war. In India at least seven years would be required for the scheme to pass out of the foundation and experimental stage. It is suggested that for those years no battalion should be required in time of peace to undergo its annual training outside the civil division in which the regimental district is situated. All Territorial regiments, officers and men, should bind themselves to proceed on active service if called upon to do so, provided that employment overseas should be voluntary. The rank and file should be enlisted for seven years, with the express option of taking their discharge after three years' service. Commissions to the Indian officers would have to be granted on a probationary system, say for one year in the first instance, to be extended thereafter, given approved service, for two periods of three years each. No one could regard this system as unreasonable. In effect the British subaltern in the Indian Army is on probation during his first three years of service, to say nothing of the period of preparation for a commission. The grant of commissions for limited, but renewable, periods aggregating to seven years would enable the authorities to postpone decision on the general question of the subsequent length and condition of tenure until the new second arm had passed out of the transitional stage, and could be officered by men who had meantime received an education suitable to the position. Of course, it would be necessary to establish an Indian Sandhurst for evolving amongst the upper strata of Indian Society a new and useful class.

ENLISTMENT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

A great advantage of the system would be that enlistment would not involve in peace times the total readjustment of the lives of agriculturists which is inevitable when joining the Regular Army. In Northern India the small holder could spend four or five months of training in cantonments without serious detriment to the work on his land; and in other parts of the Dependency it might be found possible to restrict the annual period of training to three and a half or even three months. This would mean that the Territorial soldier could be paid whilst in cantonments a good living wage, and a retaining fee for the greater part of the year in which he would be at home engaged in his ordinary avocations. Thus the system would commend itself to the Indian manner of life. Even on the basis of five months' training in the year, it is estimated that the cost of a Territorial battalion would be little more than half that of a Regular battalion of Indian infantry. It is held that as the second line would provide the framework for expanding the regular Army in any emergency, it would be possible and safe to reduce it by fifty battalions, raising (say) eighty Territorial battalions in their place, without any additional cost to the State. Indeed, there would be considerable reduction in non-effective charges by the consequent limitation of the pension-roll. The Indian Army would probably be more efficient than at present with a smaller and better run first line, and with big reserves in a second line.

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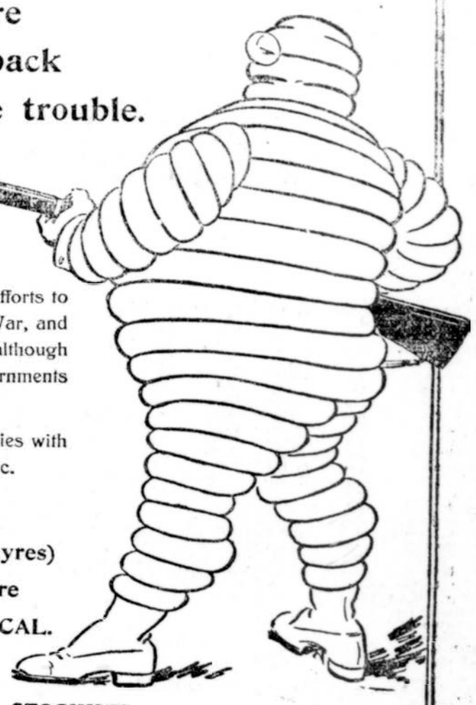

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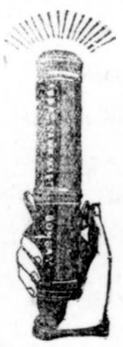

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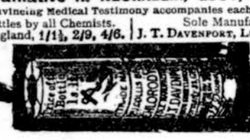

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CAN GERMANY HOLD OUT?

WHY BREAKDOWN IS INEVITABLE.

Can Germany, by a strict conservation of her resources in men and in materials, so far prolong her defensive as to tire out the Allies? This is without doubt a question present just now to the mind of many, and it calls for a careful examination. In its larger aspect, looking at it from the German point of view, the defensive includes upholding Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, as well as safeguarding her own territories, and holding on to the territories occupied by her troops, observes the military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." If she could exhaust or tire out the Allies while still able to do all this, then her ultimate political aims in the war would be attained. The German confederacy would be established, and at the same time the Prussian military system would emerge with heightened credit. If she cannot do it, and must in the end leave her allies or instruments to their fate, can she nevertheless go on for so long that the war may end by a process of exhaustion, leaving her still in possession of Belgium and the Baltic Provinces? That every resource alike in men and in material she can command will be sacrificed before these "expansions" are given up the whole past history of Prussia forces us to conclude. It is a point indeed so cerain that it does not admit of debate.

RESOURCES COMPARED.

In seeking for the answer to these questions the great majority probably look exclusively to the war on land. They compare in a general way the military, or rather the land-war, resources of the German confederacy with the land-war resources on our own side, and in a general way, for it is by now patent, they see that our resources are the greater, more especially in men. But though greater some may doubt if those resources, even if used with superior skill, are so preponderant as to ensure that Germany must not only abandon her instruments, but herself go down before they are exhausted.

Is there any ground for that doubt? Happily for us there is not, because our resources in fact are *sea-power and land-power employed in combination*, and because any view which ignores or forgets the former leaves out of account the dominating factor of the struggle.

A momentary glance backwards will throw light on the matter. Within the last two centuries there have been three wars which may be called European. The first was the Seven Years' War; the second the conflict with Napoleon; the third the present "Armageddon." In the first our sea-power was ranged on the side of Prussia, and since it was great enough to cancel out that of France, the decision was reached by the land campaigns, or rather there was no decision, for Frederick's diplomatic intrigues made the war inconclusive, which was his aim—and to his advantage. In the second our sea-power, become preponderant, was cast against Napoleon, and though he had both genius and larger land-war resources, he lost. In the present conflict our sea-power, more preponderant still, is ranged against Germany and her confederates, and the larger land-war resources and the genius are on the same side, not on the other.

So much for the historical aspect. Now in the present war it is clear and indisputable that the effect of sea-power was relentlessly to quicken the pace of the German offensive, and to produce all the inevitable consequences of war carried on in a hurry, among them an aggravated wastage of men, and an inflammed demand for materials. But it appears now somewhat widely to be assumed that because Germany has been reduced to the defensive, sea-power does not to anything like the same extent affect the land campaigns. The assumpion rests upon no basis. The truth is that *Germany's ability to prolong the struggle on the defensive is determined not less by sea-power than by the relation between her land-war resources and ours*, including leadership as well as materials and men.

SEA-POWER.

In the existing phase of the war sea-power has two effects—assistance of our land-war resources and diminution of those of the enemy. The first effect is self-evident; the second perhaps not so apparent. But it becomes apparent if we remember that deprivation of materials or foodstuffs means labour employed as far as possible to make up the deficiency. Aggravation of the labour problem in Central Europe involves, and must involve, aggravation of military difficulties. The production of equipment, munitions, and foodstuffs for the fighting forces, and the maintenance of the civil population demand a certain irreducible minimum of work. Men capable of any kind of military service have been carefully and successively, "combed" out of the labour army, and prisoners of war and inhabitants of occupied territories have been to the fullest extent and without the slightest scruple used to fill up the demand. There is, notwithstanding, a certain level below which the aggregate labour effort cannot fall without either crippling the fighting forces on the one hand or exposing the civil population to sharp privation on the other. The forcing tactics on which the war was conducted by the enemy during the first twenty-two months—tactics which were the effect of sea-power—tended rapidly to bring the available total of labour down to this irreducible minimum. The first draft upon labour results being reserved for the fighting forces, the German Government has endeavoured to cope with the position since—and absence of imports makes the position much worse—by lowering and limiting more and more the permitted consumption by the civil population of foodstuffs, clothing, and other necessaries. To keep up the fighting forces it has been imperative to drain the labour total to the last drop, and at the same time progressively to restrict the common means of living. For the civil population as the war goes on, and as the effort to keep up the fighting forces grows more urgent, deepening privation must be accompanied by ever severer demands upon their labour capacity. The candle, in a word, must be burned at both ends. And as sea-power tended in the first instance to bring Germany rapidly down to the bedrock minimum of labour, *so it tends now to make it far harder to go beyond that minimum without either military breakdown or civilian upheaval.*

ENEMP'S HEAVY SACRIFICES.

It is only when we clearly grasp this state of things that we can understand the manner in which the German Government are carrying on the war. If they are broken first, everything goes—their political aims and their military system alike, and if they are not to be broken first the strictest conservation of their resources in men and in material, but most of all in men, is the supreme need. So much is evident on the surface. It is not merely that from the purely military standpoint a division lost now is as grave as three or four divisions lost in the earlier phase of the struggle, but that the effort to make such a loss good now deepens much more widely the common hardship.

That being manifest, how comes it that the enemy goes on making heavy sacrifices of men? In part doubtless because of the ingrained land hunger and covetousness of the German governing class; but chiefly because, despite all assurances to the contrary, the giving up of territory would be taken by the German public as the proof of defeat. It must be so, since they have had it bored into them that the occupation of territory is the proof of victory.

But looking at the siuation of the public of Germany, present and prospective—privation combined with growing demands upon their labour capacity—the danger of exposing them to the shock of palpable defeat would be acute. Civilian discontent, possibly disorder, arising from the disillusionment, might undermine the moral of the fighting forces, and destroy the credit of the Government, even if it did not bring the Government down altogether.

What is the consequence? That, deadly as is the reckless sacrifice of men, it is not so deadly as the alternative. The first means ultimate, and by no means distant, ruin; the second immediate ruin. The ultimate is risked that the immediate may be avoided.

This, it may be objected, is an exaggerated picture. So far from being exaggerated, it is not strong enough.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

Remembering the military and economic necessity of conserving man-power, and that the necessity grows from week to week if not from day to day, how else are we to explain the enemy's action in he battle south of the Pripet? The aim has not been to save the forces there; it has been to save territory. All the reinforcements available were hurried into the battle for that purpose. As the battle has gone on, the saving of these forces, not easy to begia with, has shaded through the impracticable into the impossible Six-tenths of the total have already gone. The position of the remainder is hopeless They are out-numbered, out-generalled, out-marched. But for the belief still lingering in some quarters that German troops can do more than any other troops, a belief for which the course of the war offers no support, there is nobody, knowing anything of military affairs, who would hesitate to say that the disintegration and sweeping away of these forces is simply a question of time. Of what time, since the balance swings more heavily against them, we may judge by results already on record.

Let us suppose, nevertheless, there is still a doubt, and meet the objection that the disaster has been due to radically misjudging the military position. That would be rating the intelligence of the German Headquarters Staff very low; in fact absurdly low. It is curious that some, ready to look for wonders from German armies, are, when cornered, not less ready to lay the blame on that unhappy G.H.Q. But it is to the last degree improbable that the Staff, after such a mistake in the East, would forthwith perpetrate a similar mistake in the West. The flash-in-the-pan revival of the Verdun offensive on top of the proclamation of the British operations on the Somme as a "defeat" has resulted in the loss of important positions at both places, and also at both places in a heavy addition to German losses of men. At this stage of the war nothing can explain such a proceeding save the political fear of immediate ruin. These doings East and West are not the outcome of military mistakes; they are the outcome of political gambling.

It is evident, then, that under combined naval and military pressure Germany cannot, as affairs stand, by a strict conservation of her resources in men and in materials, so far prolong her defensive as to tire out the Allies. In view of the privation imposed upon her civilian population, and the demands upon them, neither relievable while the war goes on, the illusion of victory, or at least of invincibility, must at all costs be kept up. Bu it can only be kept up by men being heavily sacrificed; in brief, by wastage of the most precious of her resources. The most essential condition of a prolonged defensive is thus cut away. This is tht Nemesis of a long course of deception. Signs are not wanting of preparations to break the truth to the German public by degrees and in a manner which may keep them passive so that the conservation of resources, especially in men, may be attempted. It is what we may expect. In the meanwhile the military situation is changing rapidly, and for the Germans changing for the worse on both main fronts as well as in Turkey, and in any case the diminution of the enemy's fighting resources through naval pressure must be added to their actual and always more marked inferiority.

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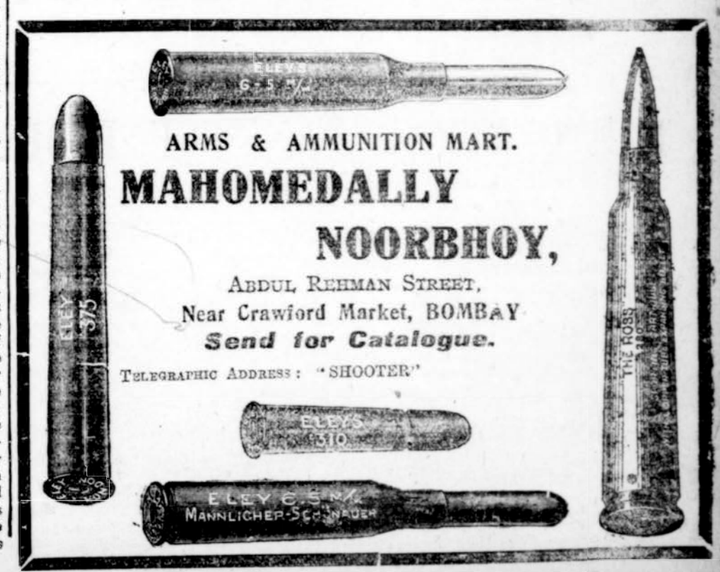

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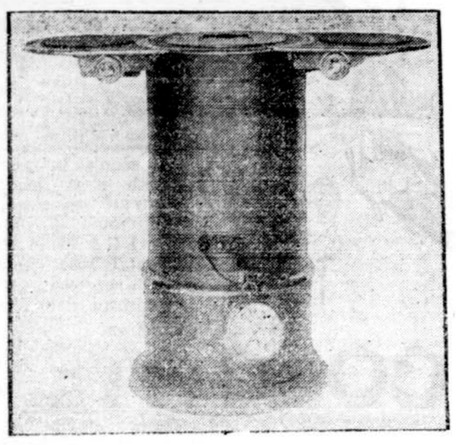

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INDIAN PROBLEMS IN PARLIAMENT.

PLEA OF NO TIME.

A few days ago, writes "India" received by this week's mail, Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the many questions of great moment now pending, a day of Parliamentary time would be allotted to India before the end of the session. Mr. Asquith's answer was to the effect that if there was a general desire in the House for such a discussion, he would do his best to arrange it. To put the matter upon this ground is, we are afraid, the one infallible means, almost, of postponing an Indian debate for an indefinite period. It is very seldom indeed that the House of Commons is in a mood to have the affairs of India discussed. The observation has been a commonplace for a hundred years. Macaulay made a familiar gibe about it. Sir George Trevelyan, in the biography which everybody had read a generation ago, underlined his distinguished uncle by adding that on an Indian afternoon at Westminster Cicero replying to Hortensius would hardly draw a quorum. The fact is so to-day, though the Parliamentary sketch-writer would record it with an allusion to other famous names. It is true of all Parliaments. As for the present one—tired, overborne, harassed by an unexampled situation and problems that are new and of a terrifying complexity, and carrying uneasily the burden of an additional term of life—we may be sure that if it remembers India at all, it is with a sensation of relief that the session is being wound up without the necessity having arisen for the conscientious Member to frame an excuse for escaping the great bore.

SOMETHING ALTOGETHER WRONG.

And yet every Englishman who takes his political responsibilities seriously must be conscious that there is something altogether wrong with the relationship of Parliament to India. Tht annual Budget debate, to which in recent years only the personality of Lord Morley has been able to give a measure of general interest, is about as unsatisfactory a means of getting Indian affairs reviewed as could easily be devised. But even a Budget day, with the Minister in charge carefully steering the debate away from all the questions that matter, is a great deal better than no day at all. And the war, apparently, has pronounced upon the Budget discussion a sentence of indefinite suspension. There was none last year; there is to be none this year. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has never, since he went to the India Office, had a single opportunity of presenting a statement to the House or disclosing whether or to what extent he is conducting his duties in Whitehall in the light of any general conception of India during the present crisis of the Empire and the world. The fact that no occasion has been provided for him, or by him, may be a principal reason for his choosing to speak to India through the channel of an American interviewer, as his Under Secretary, Lord Islington, has also done. Surely, however, this is all wrong. India to-day touches directly a larger number of great issues than ever before, and it is profoundly to be regretted that Parliament and the British public are kept in the dark concerning them. The military situation, and the present and prospective relations between the Supreme Government and the Princes; the economic situation and the bearing of the Paris Conference and other proposals upon Indian trade; the question of India's position in the Imperial Conferences and the schemes of Imperial re-organisation after the war; the working of the Defence of India Act, and of the Press and Sedition Laws, with the position and prospects of the hundreds or thousands of the King's Indian subjects who during the two years of war have been dealt with by summary process or in other ways have been made to feel the heavy hand of the Executive—such are a few only of the matters upon which the Indian public is demanding light, and in regard to which it is natural and right that Parliament should be informed and should have an opportunity of judging. But it is not to be. There is no time for India. Time, however, will most certainly have to be found; and for the sake of India and of England alike we may hope that the deep-seated indifference of the governing powers may give way to the counsels of wisdom before the folly of delay and indifference is revealed in events.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson Chief Commissioner accompanied by Lady Robertson, Miss Robertson, Hon. Slocock Chief Secretary and Mr. Watson Personal Assistant, left Nagpur on Thursday by motor arriving at Panchmarhi on the following day.

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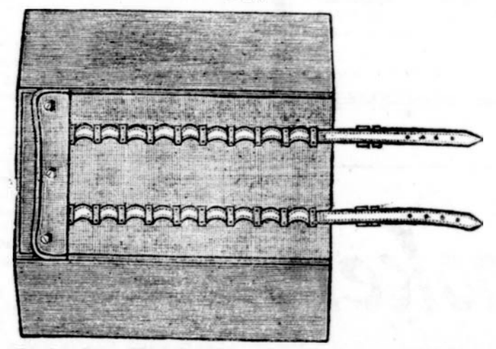

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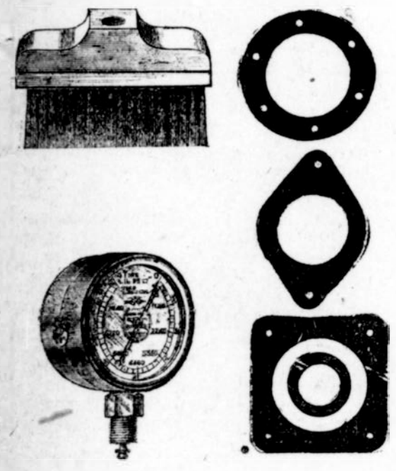

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The veracious Orme, writes "India," was no ordinary historian. His love for accuracy compelled him to verify every fact, place, or date in his History, and he accumulated vast masses of papers, letters, lists, maps, plans, and queries from every possible source. This colossal collection was left at his death by will to Mr. John Roberts, Chairman of the Court of Diectors, who, in accordance with Orme's often expressed wish, presented them to the Library of the East India Company (now the Ind Office), where they have long been buried. Some few of them have been from time to time printed. A detailed and descriptive catalogue of evey individual paper has now been compiled by Mr. S C. Hill, and published at the Clarendon Press by order of the Secretary of State. Mr. Hill is well known as a most readable and careful archivist, and his volume of over 400 pages is replete with curious and interesting information.

Orme, as Historiographer to the Company, had access to secret and original records. As an historian he spared no pains to collect every sort of material as "helps to his history," and corresponded for years with numberless Anglo-Indians who played major and minor parts in the memorable events of the half century whose Fasti he set himself down to chronicle so minutely. More than this, he took the trouble to copy bushels of documents, official and demi-official, journals, civil and military, etc., which he thought might be useful. The result is a phenomenal mass of public and private papers, which one can now survey with ease in a careful analysis and index. Here are two parcels of letters belonging to Lord Clive, lent but not returned Eyre Coote's Journals the originals of which are hopelessly lost; Stringer Lawrence's autograph account of his wars; original correspondence from Bussy, whom Orme interviewed at Paris in 1770, and who writes plaintively that he has lost all his papers; *questionnaires* and answers from officers on military transactions in the Carnatic and Bengal; naratives of the Black Hole fom survivors such as Cooke and Captain Mills, whose pocket-book of sixteen pages is preserved in original. The most faithful of his correspondents were General Richard Smith, "his dear friend," and Colonel Caillaud to whom Orme signed himself "Your eternal querist." Smith, a bluff soldier if there was one, had a poor opinion of the civilians of those days: "These gentry, my honourable masters, never grow wiser." While of the sepoys he speaking highly: Some of our battalions would astonish the King of Prussia."

LIVELY PERSONAL DETAILS.

Much of the material is of unequal value, but the lively details which emerge from Mr Hill's careful abstract add immeasurably to our knowledge of the men and times of which they treat. In his preface he tells us the reason why Orme did not continue his History beyond the year 1761. Firstly, few of the arctors inhis story were fully satisfied with his description of their exploits. The exceptions are Coote, Bussy, and Dalton. Clive, who collaberated in the first volume, died before the next one appeared. Secondly, the subject of India had come to be repellent. "Parliment" he says, "will soon ring with declamations against the Plunderers of the East. It is these cursed presents which stop my History." He declined to record the disgraceful corruption of the successors of Saunders, Pigot, Lawrence, and Clive. He laid down his pen, but his ceaseless activity did not prevent him from collecting, copying, and compiling. This elephantine hoard has long lain *perdu* in the vaults of the India Office, and Mr. Hill deserves all praise for his admirable classification of these *disjecta membra gigantis*

An event more indefatigable collector of records and papers was Colonel Mackenzie, an instalment of whose MSS., dealing with Java and the Dutch East Indies has been catalogued and abstracted by Mr.C.O. Blagden. Their editor is a specialist on his subject, and a most accurate scholar. Many documents are in Dutch, and written in the most difficult and faded writing. They treat of the most multifarious matters: administration, judicial, geography, statistics, cosmology, ethnography. This farrago investigates the strangest things, from the congress of elephants to Batavia's air and waters, registers of resolutions and flag signals down to curiosities, such as people with tails and miraculous snakes, which brought good luck to anyone fortunate to look upon them.

REPORTS ON EASTERN POTENTATES.

The subject-matter of these collections is the East in the widest sense of the word, from the Cape to Japan. The most valuable are the reports of the outgoing chiefs of Dutch Colonies, and Mr. Blagden invites special attention to the series from 1632 to 1771 of the *compte rendus* of the Governors of the Coromandel Coast. The Madras Government has recently published a series of Malabar records very much on these lines, and the Coromandel reports are equally deserving of translation in full. Of Malacca, there is a most valuable memoir by Governor Balthasar Bort, dated 1678. Turning over these lists the name best known to history is that of Marshal Daendels, the most villainous, a certain Commordore of the factory at Ormuz and "his beastly conduct there." Much innocent amusement can be extracted from quaint excerpts which Mackenzie has made. He transcribes an account from Valentyn of three Batavian soldiers who escaped from a crocodile by climbing on to the gallows; elsewhere he translates a letter from a Javanese potentate, thanking two English officers for a present of 10,000 cheroots and a dog, and sending two graven images in return!.

Of Mackenzie's enormous collection the MSS. here abstracted represent but a small part. These which relate to the history and manners of the people of the Eastern islands, are a valuable contribution to our knowledge, and in Mr. Blagden the India Office have found a most capable and conscientious editor. We learn from his informing preface that Mackenzie during his stay in Java married, in 1812, a Dutch lady, Miss Bartelt. It was from her that the Company purchased his private (as opposed to his public) papers after his death in 1821.

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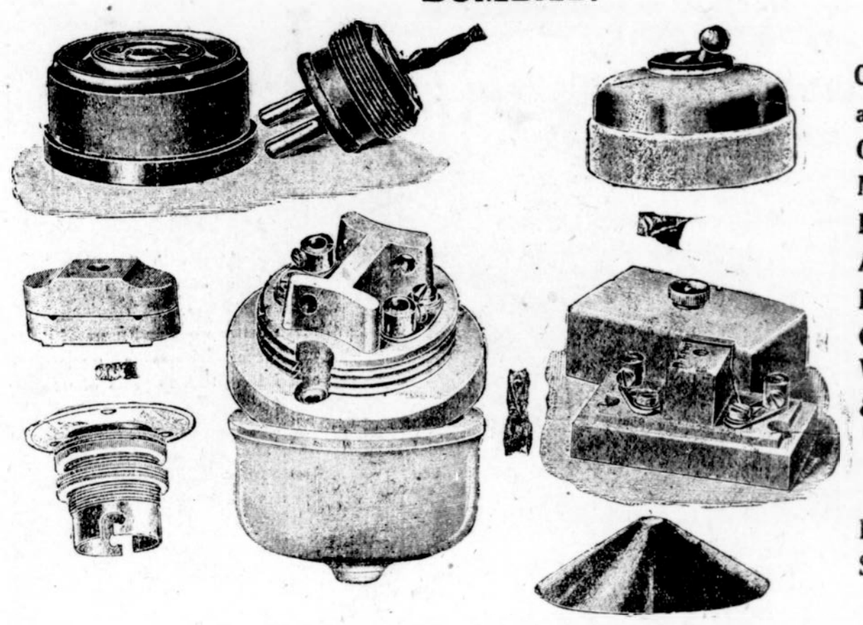

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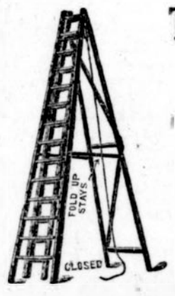

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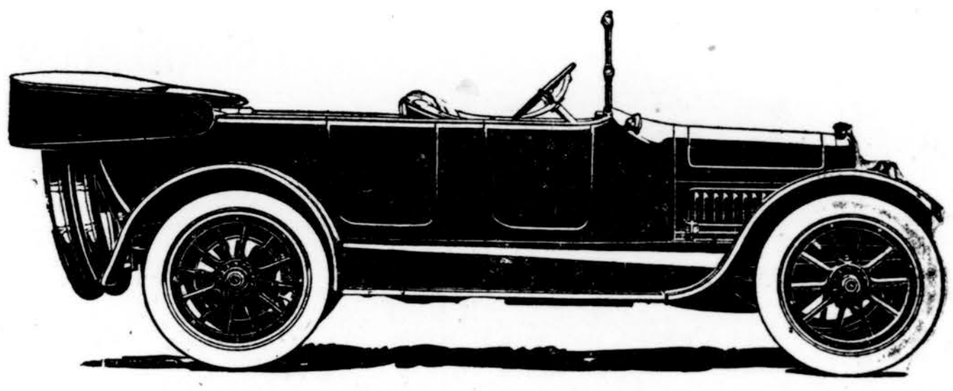

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